Recorder's Office

THE DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

THE PEOPLE'S NEWSPAPER:—DEVOTED TO EDUCATION, RELIGION, POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, MINING, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.—INDEPENDENT ON ALL SUBJECTS.

VOL IV. DUTCH FLAT, PLACER CO., CAL., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1863. NO. 28.

Dutch Flat Enquirer.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORING BY
E. B. BOUST.
OFFICE, ON SACRAMENTO STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

TERMS:

For one year, (IN ADVANCE)..... $6 00
" Six months,..... 3 50
" Three months,..... 2 50
Single copies,..... 25

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No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

☞ Business Letters or Communications should be addressed to THE DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

ADVERTISING RATES:

One square of ten lines, first insertion,..... $3 00
Each subsequent insertion..... 1 00

☞ A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year or quarter.

☞ All transient advertisements must be accompanied with the money. ☜

No communication of a personal nature will be inserted unless paid for **double** the usual advertising rates.

☞ Advertisements should be marked the number of insertions desired, otherwise they will be published till ordered out, and payment enforced.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS, inserted in the card column and containing six lines or less, will be charged as follows: Three months, $9 00; Six months $16 00; Twelve months, $25 00.

Editorial Notices, calling attention to advertisements, or any enterprise to benefit individual interest will be charged for at the rate of thirty cents a line.

Special Notices will be charged one-half more than regular advertisements.

☞ Advertisements in order to appear the same week must be sent in by Tuesday afternoon.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted without charge.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

District Court, 11th Judicial District.—Hon. B. F. Myres, Judge. Meets at Auburn on the second Monday in January, April, and July, and the third Monday in October.

COUNTY COURT AND COURT OF SESSIONS.—E. H. Vanlear, Judge. Meets on the fourth Monday in January and May, and the Second Monday in September.

PROBATE COURT.—Meets on the fourth Monday in each month.

SUPERVISORS.

District No. 1.....Jas. R. Rogers,
" No. 2.....D. W. Madden.
" No. 3.....Michael Fannon.

POST OFFICES IN PLACER COUNTY.

Auburn	A. N. Gambell,	P. M
Coon Creek	D. B. Good,	"
Dutch Flat	C. B. Plummer	"
Damascus	T. Moreland,	"
Forest Hill	R. Parkhurst,	"
Grizzly Bear House	E. D. C. Foskett,	"
Iowa Hill	S. N. Calvin,	"
Illinoistown	B. Brickell,	"
Lincoln	John Barnes,	"
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Mountain Springs	O. W. Hollenbeck	"
Michigan Bluff	J. Washeim,	"
Nellisburg	A. C. Neal,	"
Ophirville	D. Choate,	"
Rattlesnake	D. S. Beach,	"
Secret Ravine	J. Hart,	"
Todd's Valley	J. M. Miner,	"
Virginia	G. D. Aldrich	"
Yankee Jim's	Wm. Duck	"

BUSINESS CARDS.

E. B. BOUST, Justice of the Peace, Township No. 4. Office on Sacramento street, Dutch Flat.

S. A. MILLER, Constable, Township No. 4, and General Agent and Collector. Notes or accounts placed in his hands will receive prompt attention.—Office on Sacramento street, Dutch Flat. may21

O. H. PETTESON, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office opposite the Express Office, Main street, Iowa Hill. 1-tf

L. B. ARNOLD, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office Main street, Dutch Flat. 1-tf

HALE & ANDERSON, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, office in the brick building, next door to the County Hospital, Auburn, Cal. 32-tf

JO. HAMILTON, District Attorney. THOS. H. WILLIAMS

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Auburn, Cal. ma21

C. A. TWEED. E. L. Craig.

TWEED & CRAIG, Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Will practice in all the courts of Placer and the adjoining counties. Office in Auburn, in Judge Myres' building, Court street, next to the Temple saloon. may14-tf

H. W. NELSON,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,
Office, one door above the theater, Main street, Dutch Flat, Cal. [no20-tf]

WM. C. JONES,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Will practice Medicine in Dutch Flat and vicinity. Office next door to the Dutch Flat Water Co.'s Office, Dutch Flat. aug. 14, 1862-tf.

DR. J. M. CHILDS,
Mechanical and Surgical Dentist,
IS PREPARED TO PERFORM all operations pertaining to Dentistry in a first class manner. Office—On Main Street, first door above Willets store, Dutch Flat. Dec. 20-tf.

W. & P. NICHOLLS,
BANKERS,
Main Street, Dutch Flat, California.
Highest price paid for Gold Dust.
They also draw on
SACRAMENTO & SAN FRANCISCO, FREE,
—AND ON—
NEW YORK AND LONDON.
ADVANCES made on gold dust for coinage. m21

H. HUBBARD.....E. M. HALL.....B. C. ALLEN.
HALL & ALLEN,
BANKERS,
AUBURN, TODD'S VALLEY AND EUTCH FLAT.
Placer County, California.
Pay the highest price for Gold Dust, Make advances on Gold Dust consigned for Assay or Coinage Attend to collections and remittances, and transact General Banking Business

ESTABLISHED 1760.
PETER LORILLARD,
Snuff & Tobacco Manufacturer
16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.,
(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York.)

Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy,	Demigros,
Fine Rappee,	Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee,	Nachitoches,
American Gentleman,	Copenhagan.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch,	Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch	Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, or Lundyfoot,	Fresh Scotch.

☞ ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE LARGE REDUCTION IN PRICES OF FINE CUT CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCOS, WHICH WILL BE FOUND OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.

TOBACCO.

SMOKING.	FINE CUT CHEWING.	SMOKING.
Long,	P. A. L., or plain,	S. Jago
No. 1,	Cavendish, or Sweet,	Spanish,
No. 2,	Sweet Scented Oronoco,	Canaster,
1 & 2 mixed,	Tin Foil Cavendish,	Turkish
Granulated.		

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. May 21.-1y

SUMMONS.—State of California, County of Placer—before E. B. Boust, Justice of the Peace, Township No. 4. The People of the State of California to C. W. MILLER and JNO. H. BOKE, greeting: You are hereby summoned to appear before me, at my office in Dutch Flat, Township No. 4, county of Placer, on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to answer unto the complaint of Hugh Gallespie, wherein he sues you for the sum of Two hundred dollars, and eighty-four dollars interest, due on a promissory note drawn by you on the 11th day of August, 1862, for the sum of three hundred dollars, and payable to plaintiff, bearing interest at the rate of three per cent. per month, upon which note there appears a credit of one hundred dollars, dated October 30th, when judgment will be taken against you for said amount together with costs and damages, if you fail to appear and answer.

To the Sheriff or any Constable of said County, Make legal service and due return hereof. Given under my hand this 7th day of September, A. D. 1863.
E. B. BOUST, J. P.,
Township No. 4.

The proper affidavits having been filed in my office by the above named plaintiff, and it appearing to the court that he has a cause of action against the above named defendants, It is ordered that summons be made by publication in the Dutch Flat ENQUIRER, a newspaper printed in the town of Dutch Flat, Placer county, for the space of three months, at least once a week. Given under my hand this 7th day of Sept. A. D. 1863. E. B. BOUST, J. P.

SAFES! SAFES!
F. TILLMAN,
No. 90 BATTERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

SOLE Agent for TILTON & McFARLAND'S celebrated Fire Proof and Burglar Safes. This Safe is well known in the market for its unsurpassed fire-proof quality, having withstood in California, as well as in the East, the hottest fires known. We can refer to endless certificates from parties in our mining towns, where these Safes have been subject to the most severe tests of its fire-proof qualities. The Safes are secured by our Combination Lock. This Lock is in every respect the most secure one in use: it requires the key and combination to open the Safe. If the key should be abstracted from tee owner, it would be perfectly useless to the possessor without his knowing the combination, or mental key, which the owner carries in his head. To those in want of a reliable Safe we offer the above cheaper than any other in the market.

A large assortment on hand and to arrive.
6m F. TILLMAN, 90 Battery st

WIRE ROPE:
Is 75 Per Cent. CHEAPER!
THAN ANY OTHER KIND OF ROPE—WHY?
BECAUSE, Compared with any other Rope of equal strength, it is from FOUR to SIX times MORE DURABLE!
BECAUSE, it is FORTY per cent LIGHTER!
BECAUSE, it is less than ONE-HALF the Diameter, and only ONE SIXTH of the BULK!
BECAUSE, it is FIVE TIMES the strength of the same size of the HEMP ROPE!
BECAUSE, it does not STRETCH or SHRINK, in dry or wet weather!
BECAUSE, it does not ABSORB WATER, and double its original WEIGHT!
BECAUSE, it is as PLIABLE as the other rope of equal strength.

Wire Rope is the ONLY KIND of Rope that can be used to ADVANTAGE, for Hoisting from deep shafts and inclined planes, for long Pump Ropes, Derrick Guy Ropes, Ferry Ropes, &c., &c Those who ave once given our Wire Ropes a trial will USE NO OTHER, at any price.

Circulars giving scales of weights and strength prices, testimonials, &c., will be forwarded by addressing the manufacturers, or their agents through out the State. A. S. HALLIDIE & CO.,
oct 16-3m 412 Clay street, San Francisco.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE,
SANSOME STREET,
Opposite the American Theater,
an Francisco.
S. H. SEYMOUR,.....Proprietor.

THE UNDERSIGNED, LONG CONNECTED with the establishment as Book-keeper, begs leave respectsully to inform the old patrons of the house, and the public generally, that he has leased from Mr. Bailey Sargent,

THIS MAGNIFICENT ESTABLISHMENT,

which will in future be entirely under his management and control, and where he will be pleased to see his old friends and the traveling public. He flatters himself that his experience in the business, and his long acquaintance with the people of California, will be a guarantee that no one will leave his house dissatisfied, and he pledges himself to spare no pains or expense in providing every means for the comfort and satisfaction of his guests,

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE is so well known to the people of California, that it seems almost unnecessary to say anything in praise, either of the building or its location. The Proprietor will only remark that it is inferior to no house in the State in all the requirements of a FIRST CLASS HOTEL, being in a central location and easy of access from all parts of the city. The ROOMS are large and WELL VENTILATED, and furnished with Spring Mattresses. Water has been introduced into all part of the house.

BATH ROOMS on the premises for the convenience of families.

Two Coaches are attached to the Hotel to convey passengers to and from the steamers.
my35-3m SIMON H. SEYMOUR.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Lebanon Mining company are hereby notified, that at a meeting of the Trustees of said company held on Prospect Hill, Nov. 5th, 1863, an assessment of twenty dollars per share was levied; the same is due and payable on or before Dec. 5th, 1863.
JNO. RAVENSBURG, Sec.
Prospect Hill, Nov. 5, 1863.-4t.

BLANKS! BLANKS!
AN EXCELLENT assortment of Legal Blanks just printed at the EQUIRER office, such as
DEEDS, MORTGAGES, SUMMONS,
EXECUTIONS. ATTACHMENTS.
WARRANTS AND SUBPŒNAS.
All the blanks printed at this office have been revised by one of the most eminent lawyers in the State.

SPEECH OF
HON. MONTGOMERY BLAIR,
AT THE UNION MASS CONVENTION, AT CONCORD, N. H., ON THE 17TH OF JUNE, 1863.

Fellow-citizens:—I thank you for this kind greeting. I have cherished ties with New Hampshire and for almost twenty years have had such friendly intercourse with the people of the State, that such an assurance of their approval is peculiarly gratifying and encouraging. But I am sensible it is not as one of the family, or because of any personal relations with you, that you receive me so kindly to-day. It is because I am a member of your Government, and because you recognize in me a representative of the National sentiment which now animates and always has animated New Hampshire. In 1776, in 1812, and in the present day of trial—the three great eras of National peril—no portions of our people have exhibited more devotion to the national cause than the people of New Hampshire, whether we refer to the manifestation of zeal in the fight, after the appeal was made to arms, or whether we refer to the moderation and wisdom of their political action, to the respect they exhibited for the just rights of the South, or the firmness displayed in maintaining their own rights—in every aspect in which the conduct of this people can be regarded, in these great eras, it challenges the admiration of the friends of popular Government. No one can now recur to the political conflicts which preceded the rebellion, and observe the part taken by the people of this State, without seeing that they had a clear insight into the nature of the controversy and acted well their part, and have been steadfast throughout to the Union and Constitution, and to genuine Democratic principles.

What was that controversy? Was it really an effort on the part of the North to abolish slavery, and on the part of the South to defend their property? This would be a most superficial view of the subject. That would be the slavery question in the sense as the regulation of the exchanges constituted the bank question. It needs but little political knowledge to discover that the real object of the parties controlling these institutions, the *peculiar* institution as well as the banking, was to make use of them as agencies to control the government. To oppose this class government was the natural impulse of true democracy in both instances.

When the nullifiers failed both to make themselves masters of the government or to break it up with the *tariff question*, because they could not unite the South on that question, President Jackson foresaw that they would resort to the slave question, on which they could consolidate the South. He was alarmed, because he knew that slavery created a morbid sensitiveness which would enable the nullifiers to unite the South to demand the submission of the North on the penalty of disunion. He strove to baffle their design, denounced their abolition cry in advance as a *pretext*, and concurred with Col. Benton and other true democrats in remonstrating against their admission into the Democratic party. Twice have these wicked men attempted to execute the design so truly foreshadowed by the patriotic and prophetic heart of Jackson—first in 1850, after the defeat of 1848, and now again on their defeat in 1860.

But they succeeded for many years, and by the use of the slavery question, in holding the power of the government, and used it skillfully to perpetuate their rule. This fact was proclaimed by their Vice President, Stevens in his speech in 1860, when he demonstrated at Augusta that it was a blunder for them to quit a Union whose government they had enjoyed so long, and could still enjoy, because of a temporary ouster. And Mr. Stevens was not the only chief who quitted reluctantly the theater on which they had exercised a sway almost imperial for a generation. But they had fired the Southern heart, and nothing but blood or dominion could quench the flame.

And yet there are men, and men calling themselves *Democrats*, who think the people of the North should not have rallied even in 1860, to assert their equal right in the government, they had equally contributed to found, but from which they had been practically excluded from influencing for twenty years. Worse still, these men call themselves "Jackson men" whilst following the nullifiers, Jackson's most savage enemies and revilers—suffering themselves to be duped by the cry of "abolition," which the Old Hero had denounced, in advance, as a *false pretext*.

But if we left out the view the fact that Jackson and Benton, and the true leaders of the Democratic party in the South, denounced this slavery agitation as a nullifier's plot for dominion, and that their pretended quarrel with their abolition allies had proved a rich harvest for their ambition for many years, and wrought such expansion of the people of the North from all share in the Government, as to forbid the idea of their favoring discussion, except upon the assumption of their absolute stupidity, how can any intelligent and candid mind accuse the North of making the controversy in view of the repeal of the Missouri compromise and Kansas outrage?

The conduct of the people, after the adoption of the compromise measures of 1850, shows beyond all controversy that they understood the operation of the slave discussion—recognized the law, that they had no power over the subject, and the fact that it disfranchised them, and sought, both for their own interests and the general good, to avoid it. For this reason they scrupulously kept the faith on the compromise of 1850, though they had not liked the terms of it when it was adopted. But as a finality, and on a pledge of faith that it was a settlement of the slave question, they adhered to it, There were many able men indeed, and among them your own Senator, Mr. Hale, who, distrusting the good faith of the Southern leaders, refused to pledge themselves to adhere to the compromise. But the people of the North generally, and of New Hampshire particularly, would tolerate no disturbance of that settlement. So strong was the feeling here, that Mr. Hale thought his career closed—I presume so, at least, as I understood he removed to New York to practice law—and I have no doubt he would be now have been at the head of the profession in that city if the nullifiers had not recalled him to the Senate by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

So much for the past—I draw no unfavorable auguries from it for the future. The self-reliance of the American people—the grand feature which distinguishes them among nations—is visible throughout this contest and remains unshaken to secure our power and freedom.—Look over the earth and you will see an Emperor here, an Autocrat there, an omnipotent parliament representing an upper class, a hereditary King, the instrument of a regency of courtiers with a mercenary army at their back disposing of lives and fortunes of the multitude in utter contempt of their feelings and opinions. Here we have before us an exhibition of the spirit that pervades, animates, gives impulse to everything that touches the interest of an American citizen, from the highest to the lowest, men of all parties are here—men of every religious sect—men of all conditions, all callings, all professions, and each of them contributes a share in creating the feeling and the public opinion which is to make or mar the welfare of a continent now stricken by civil war.

Among other than the American people, such a wide spread civil war—mustering more than a million of men in arms, would portend revolution. Is there a man in this vast crowd who apprehends that the Constitutions, State and National, left us by our fathers are to be changed in letter or in spirit, by this bloody struggle? Is there one who expects the result to be the driving out of one President by bayonets, and the installation of another—the breaking up of one form of government, and construction of a new one—the periodical catastrophe in revolutionary Mexico, or the permanent severance of our States and the Natural boundaries assigned by Providence to us as a nation? No loyal man anticipates such a revolution from this rebellion—none but bad ambitious men, who would sacrifice popular institutions, secured by the best government to the world, to selfish designs, countenance the idea. The heartless faction of oligarchs, North and South who consider republican principles an abomination, desire to convert this war into which the government has been drawn in defense of its existence, into a revolutionary convulsion for its subversion.

There are two knots of conspiring politicians, at opposite ends of the Union, that make slavery a fulorum, on which they would play see-saw with the government, and willingly brake it in the middle and demolish it to make experiments with the factions in reconstructions suited to their designs, which are only known as hostile to well balanced constitutions inherited by our fathers. The Calhoun and Wendell Phillips Juntas have both sought the accomplishment of their adverse ends by a common means—the over throw of the Constitution. Calhoun's school would destroy every free principle, because repugnant to the perpetuity and propagation of slavery universally as the only safe foundation of good government. Phillip's school would subject all our systems of government to the guillotine of revolutionary tribunals, because they recognize the existence of different races among us—of *white, red* and *black*; because they repudiate the idea of equality and fraternity in regard to citizenship that tends to produce that amalgamation, personal and political, which would make our government one of mongrel races, and because they authorize legislation—State and National—which may preclude them from taking root in the soil and government of the country. The white man has extruded the Indian races from dominion on this continent, its native-born aboriginal inheritors. The African was introduced on it, not as its owner or to give it law, but to be owned and receive law, and under this aspect the white man as a conqueror, has accommodated the constitutions of the country to his own condition—that of the ruling race. The ground which Wendell Phillips and his followers take is not merely to alter the laws and enfranchise the races held under it as inferior to us holding the dominion by right of conquest, but to abolish the constitutions which recognize that right as established, and admit to equal participation those races hitherto excluded as inferiors.

The people who hold the sovereignty in the United States, especially abjure the Calhoun and Phillips doctrine, both looking to a radical revolution to accomplish their opposing schemes. The platform of principles which put Mr. Lincoln at the head of the government explicitly denounced both; and every State paper from the hand of the President, referring to it, proclaims a policy at war with that of the partisans of Calhoun on the one hand, and of Phillips on the other. Providentially, the treason hatched under the incubation of Calhoun has destroyed the whole progeny of mischiefs by means of which he sought to work the overthrow of the government. Rebellion to overthrow the Constitution compelled the exertion of its war power, under which has fallen in the rebel States that local institution employed by the assailants of the national system for its ruin. The bondage which rendered the slaves subservient for this purpose, is declared by the President's proclamation to be broken, and if the arms of the United States can maintain its authority, the servitude which the Constitution once made it a duty to tolerate, now becomes, by the *fiat* of its war functionary, the malady that must be thrown off for self-preservation. The life of the Constitution is now the death of slavery. The weapon used to destroy the government is wrested from the hands of the traitors and is a forfeit. The slavery abolished under the proclamation is the rightful conquest as it is the salvation of our free institutions. It can never be restored but through their subversion. Into this practical issue Calhoun State right doctrines resolve themselves. If the people of the United States constitute a nation—have a national government, and can maintain it, his so called State rights, exerted to destroy it, conclude in treason.

To what better result do the abolition doctrines of Wendell Phillips come? Slavery is abolished, as I have shown, by the rebellion and its consequences—by the war and the constitutional means accorded to the government for its defense. The abolition of slavery does not content one class of anti-slavery men. The Wendell Phillips school, to arrive at the consumation of their wishes, demand the same sacrifice that Calhoun's proselytes make war to obtain—the abolition of the constitution of the United States. They demand that the different races on this continent, marked by the very terms of the constitution and the laws made under it as subordinate to the white race asserting full sovereignty over this country, shall be elevated to equality with the race holding it by conquest and whose constitution and laws specially ordain its appropriation to themselves.—This amalgamation in races is more than revolution in government. It is an attempt to make a fundamental change in the laws of nature and by blending different species of the human race create a hybrid nation. This will prove to be an impossibility. The red, white, and black races have mingled very freely on this continent, but the hybrids gradually wear out, while the old stock preserves its original type. The French, from the infancy of discovery on this continent, intermarried with the Indian tribes—but where is the French tribe of Indians to be found? They made the same expiriment with the blacks at St. Domingo, and a mongrel race appeared for a time of various tints, but it is gradually vanishing. So the old Spanish blood that mixed with that of the Indians in Spanish American, has almost run out, and Indians and Spaniards are as incongruous with each other as in the beginning, and the fatal result of this attempted amalgamation is shown in the degradation of both races, and in the instability of their governments.

If the history of the world, and the present aspect of both hemispheres, did not make manifest the absurdity of the proposed system of mixing the black and white races in the management of a common government, and blending the two colors to made a third, or rather a pie-bald people of all colors, the repugnance of caste which has grown up in this country, on the part of the white freemen to the black man, contrasted by his servile condition from his first appearance among us as strongly as by his ebon skin and coarse hair, certainly shows that nothing short of insanity could hope to reconcile the dominant, and I might say, the domineering race to to such a conjunction.

When the Northern free States have framed laws prohibiting the colored freedman from obtaining a foothold on their soil, upon what terms can it be supposed the master race, in the slave States, would consent to associate with negroes made free by the hand of war? They would see their State laws and their State rights, as they insist, set aside, by the deprivation of their ownership in slaves. This would be just forfeiture. But while the free States of the North excluded the manumited slaves from their soil, avowing the abhorrent feeling of *caste* as an insuperable bar to the association on any terms, much less of equality, hou could it be asked of the Southern States that this excommunicated race, surrendered by them as slaves, should be retained, nevertheless, among them, and admitted as equals and as partners in political power, in defiance of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws even of the Northern States, which brand them with the badge of inferiority and political disability.—What would be the attitude of the Anglo-Saxon and the African toward each other in such relations produced by the triuuph of the free States over the slave? Would the white man of the South live to bear subjugation to such fellowship? Would not the inextinguishable memory of wrongs on one side, and of admitted mastery on the other, make patient acquiescence on either side impossible? All the bloodiest revolutions of ancient and modern times have been thus broached by slaves against enslavers.

Our civil war, closing in the manumission of four million of slaves, to take equal rank with six million of enslavers, would be but the prelude to a servile war of extermination. Can any one doubt that the military skill and desperation of the master race would reduce the negroes again to subjugation, unless the freemen of the North made common cause with them against their white brethren. The bare statement of this complication makes it apparent that there can be no peace on this continent on the basis of the ultra abolitionists who insist on the abolition of existing constitutions to establish negro amalgamation, liberty, fraternity and equality. Yet, I have long ago proclaimed myself unalterably the friend of the liberty, equality and fraternity of the African race, but not in this region, which is devoted to constitutions, laws and fixed usages, to the liberty, equality and fraternity of the race of pale faces. Such commingling of blood, of domestic intimacies, of social, civil and political interests, between the white and black castes is unnatural and fatal to the welfare of both, and, therefore, impossible.

The advocates of this hybrid policy know this, but they think the negro so essential to the selfish purposes of their political ambition that, like Calhoun, they are willing to make him, as well as those who hold him in durance, the victim of their policy. I advocate the President's plan of saving both and ministering to their prosperity and to their elevation in their respective spheres to power and greatness as a people.

This may be done by a gradual segregation of the two races and assigning to each the regions on this continent and adjacent Isles congenial to their natures. The old Roman policy of spreading their institutions and influence abroad in the world, by providing homes for new people drawn into their service, and whom it was not politic and safe to settle in Italy, should be adopted in favor of the unhomogeneous dependent people of African descent whom this war will throw upon the hands of the government as freed-men. Many of them will enlist in the army—multitudes will be employed on the waste lands of the government in providing for their own subsistence. All should be drawn together in military camps on the Roman plan—put under the control of public officers, instructed in the business of self-government, self-defense, and self-support, and when employed in the public service, amply compensated. Thus, they would be in a state of probation while the government would have opportunity to provide for their settlement in the suitable regions to which they are invited as colonists. When peace comes and this liberated multitude seek other employment than that servitude under former masters who would render it more intolerable than the slave system, which, while it extorted labor without compensation, yet created such an interest in the bodies of the slaves that they were cared for on economical principles, the government must necessarily become their patron. Placed in this relation, the government must provide them compensated employment, until they are ready to assume the character of an independent people. This might be done advantageously in the Southern States by opening into ship canals those communications which the enterprise of individuals and the natural aqueducts from the Mississippi have to a great extent opened up from the great artery of our continent around the shores of the Gulf through the Hudson to the lakes. What a glorious result of the war for North and South, especially the latter, would be the completion of this bond of commercial brotherhood—this interception of the waters of all our rivers and bays before they reach the Atlantic, and opening them up to each other out of the reach of the hostile navies that might endanger our commerce, or bring foreign power to the invasion of our homes! The great wall of China—the prodigious military highways through which Rome united her empire over Asia, Africa and Europe, were the works of populations whose necessities placed them as a charge on the government.

By such means the process of liberating four millions of bondsmen and then preparing them to assume the attitude of a self-governing nation, might be made to secure to the United States forever their Union, their domestic peace and immunity from foreign invasion.

Instead of the mutual benefits which the President's plan proposes to draw out of our present adversity, by making the Afric-American race a nation in a fruitful, congenial clime, protected in all their rights under the American flag, opening the way to people of our own race to fill their places, and putting an end to the anomalous character of our institutions which destroy our peace, what do those ultra humanitarians offer? They profess so much philantropy in the abstract, and such perfect impartiality in judging of human affairs, and they seem to think the milennium come, and invite the lion and the lamb to lie down together.—They would break up all constitutions, laws and usages, assuming that all antagonisms of interests, of prejudices, of passions, were at an end in a land of fetters and whips, of swords, guns and bayonets in the hands of six millions of incensed masrets, and that four millions of their manumitted slaves might be safely trusted to their tender mercies. This is a practical illustration of the Wendell Phillips love for the down-trodden African!

But the Phillipeans probably do not expect the amalgamation, liberty, equality and fraternity theory to be acceptable to the present ruling class, but intend that the Northern white man, while rejecting it for himself, shall enforce it on the Southern white man. Unfortunately for this scheme, the Northern soldier intends becoming a Southern white man himself, and he wants the lands he redeems from nullification for himself and his posterity, and as an inheritance for his race.

This scheme is another birth of that monstrous philosophy which would have discarded the Slave States from the Union and delivered the negroes to perpetual bondage, on the pretense that the conscience of the North might no longer be burdened with responsibility for the crime of Slavery.

All the propositions of the abolition faction which is warring on the President come to these conclusions: destruction of the Constitution, and of the white and black races, or incessant wars after the example of the Moors and Spaniards, until the expulsion of the former from Spain. All the early patriots of the South—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Clay and others, were the advocates of emancipation and colonization. The patriots of the North concurred in the design. Is the faction now opposing it patriotic or philanthropic? are they not rather, like Calhoun, working the negro question to accomplish schemes of selfish ambition, and after his method making a balance of power party of a phalanx of deluded fanatics, keeping the Union and the public peace perpetually in danger and seeking power in the government through its distractions?

The author of the declaration of independence and his associates declared *equal rights* impracticable in society constituted of masses of different races. De Tocqueville, the most profound writer of the Old World on American Institutions, predicts the extermination of the blacks, if it is attempted to confer such rights on them in the United States. It is obvious that an election would be but a mockery in a community wherein there could be no other than *black* and *white* parties. In such communities reason and experience show that one or the other race must be the dominant race, and that Democracy. This is not less obvious to the Phillips school than it is to the Calhoun school, who concur in opposing the policy of Mr. Jefferson, adopted by the President, intended to effectuate the design of our fathers to establish popular government. They concur in pressing here the antagonism of races, and only differ in looking to different races to give them power.—The result of this antagonism, so far as popular government is concerned, would be the same if either could succeed in their schemes, and you would scarcely have much preference between being governed by Jeff. Davis as the leader of the slave power and Wendell Phillips as the leader of the enfranchised blacks. But neither can succeed. Even the Calhoun scheme, matured through so many years of intrigue by men versed in public affairs, and attended with a temporary success, is a failure as a governing contrivance, though potent still to spread ruin wildly through the land, and especially to desolate the homes of his deluded followers. The Phillips scheme is the dream of visionaries wholly unskilled in government, and will be a failure from the start. He may in turn make victims of the negroes, as Calhoun has of their masters. But I think not. They are not ambitious of ruling white men, and will, I believe, be contented to set up for themselves in some neighboring and congenial clime, on the plan of Jefferson and Lincoln. Here is the real issue with the President. Emancipation is a fixed fact. What next? Shall we take Phillips for a guide, or Jefferson and Lincoln? The people will, I am sure, answer wisely.

FINAL SETTLEMENT WITH THE ABOLITIONISTS.—When the nation comes finally to strike a balance with the Abolition party, we do not think it would be found very materially in our debt. It has generally rendered us a *quid pro quo* for everything it has taken from us.

It has deprived us of our gold and silver, but has it not supplied us with a redundancy of greenbacks and postal currency?

If it does not allow our legally constituted tribunals to adjudge and punish offenders, it has given us an army of Provost Marshals, who kindly relieve our courts of all such trouble.

It has imperilled and partially destroyed our commerce, in lieu of which we have an enormous national debt.

It has taken away the writ of *habeus corpus* but it has supplied us with innumerable Federal prisons.

It has suppressed our laws and our constitution, but its proclamations are equivocal to both.

It has robbed us of half a million lives, but it has filled our land with widows, orphans, and cripples.

If we have given our sons and brothers to swell the ranks of the army, it has balanced them with emancipated contrabands.

We can sing the Star Spaneled Banner as a national song no more, but in the opinions of administrationists, "John Brown's body" is quite as musical and much more patriotic.

It has stricken down free speech, but then it has invented a new punishment—banishment for opinion's sake.

In place of peace, prosperity, and free trade, we now have war, a multitude of tax-gatherers, and swarms of shoddy contractors.

In short, we can specify nothing of which the administration has deprived the people for which it has not invented a more than adequate return.—*Exchange.*

STENGTH OF CHARACTER.—Strength of character consists of two things: Power of will, and power of self-restraint. It requires two things, therefore, for its existence: Strung feelings and strong command over them. Now we all very often mistake strong feeling for strong character. A man who bears all before him, before whose frown domesties tremble, and whose bursts of fury make the children of the household quake—because he has his will obeyed and his way in all things—we call him a strong man. The truth is, he is a weak man; it is his passions that are strong; he, mastered by them, is weak. You must measure the strength of a man by the power of feelings he subdues, not by the power of those that subdue him. And hence composure is very often the highest result of strength. Did you ever see a man receive a flagrant injury, and then reply quietly? That is a man spiritually strong. Or did you ever see a man in anguish, stand as if carved out of solid rock, mastering himself? Or one bearing a hopeless daily trial, remain silent and never tell the world what cankered his peace? That is strength. He who with strong passions remains chaste; he who is keenly sensitive, with manly powers of indignation in him, can be provoked, and yet restrain himself and forgive—these are strong men, the spiritual heroes.

A DEAD PARTY.—The Democrats, if they have done nothing else, says the New York *Express*, have killed off the Republican party.—There is not, as yet, a Republican candidate put up for office in the Empire State, nor in Pennsylvania, nor in New Jersey. The reason of it is, they have changed their name. Only Union candidates are running, the old Disunionists of 1848, and '50 and '60 are now the only "Unionists" in the land.

Dutch Flat Enquirer.

E. B. BOUST, : : : EDITOR.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4th, 1863.

THAT'S RIGHT.—Colonel Kipp has made an excellent piece of road near the steam saw mill on the Sacramento road, such as will amply accommodate the travel to and from our town.—This spot has heretofore been the dread of both equestrians and teamsters, and was a standing shame to the enterprise of the people of Dutch Flat; and the doing away of this nuisance is not owing to any particular good management on their part, but the credit is wholly due to the Road Commiasioner of this district. By the timely repairing of this portion of the road, the connection of the town with the Dutch Flat and Donner Lake wagon road at the southern end of the former is almost complete; and the Col. would have completed it but the funds under his control were not suffizient. The road, however, from the saw mill to the intersection of the company's turnpike is sufficiently good to divert most of the light teams this way. Colonel, you have acquitted yourself of the duties of Road Commissioner, as far as we have been able to ascertain, to the satisfaction of every tax-payer, and besides having the consciousness of knowing that you have discharged your entire duty, you possess the esteem and confidence of the community.

The Board of Trustees of our town, taking the hint from the example set by the Road Commissioner, and doubtless despairing of a reasonable display of their proverbial (?) enterprise and public spiritedness, since the *heavy* men of the place failed to accord the committee who had been appointed to look out a route for the road, the courtesy of listening to, or receiving a report—have employed Col. Kipp to superintend the grading of the road from Main street to intersect the wagon road at the eastern end of the burg. Gentlemen, your action in this matter evinces the fact that your anxiety for the welfare of the place outstrips the views entertained by your constituents in regard to the subject of internal improvements, which is abundant evidence, in the opinion of those able to distinguish the difference between a rebel ram and the Star Spangled Banner, that you are right. Could you not—since you have gone so far—exhibit a little *extra* courage, and pass an ordinance submitting the question of a little extra taxation to a vote of the people to raise funds to complete what you have commenced? We are not so sure but what that would be the most equitable way of managing this matter. Those who have but little would then be taxed according to their property, while those who are rich in money and a thriving business will bear but their just proportion to the accomplishment of an object that will result equally in benefits to the ratio in which each one is taxed. The time is about passed when those to be greatest benefitted can do the least, and those who have been hanging back and manufacturing a false reputation will have to unloose their "money-bags" and show they mean what they say in order to secure the sale of a tape string or a pound of soap. The corner of Main and Sacramento streets has been materially benefitted by widening the turn in cutting away the hill, thus enabling large teams a sufficient space for turning. We have not seen the road being made at the upper end of town, but learn that it is being done in accordance with the amount of money in the treasury for road purposes.

CONCERT.—We understand that the scholars attached to the Dutch Flat Sunday School will give a concert on Tuesday evening next for the purpose of raising funds to replenish their library. The performances will consist in recitations, songs, and tableaux; and as the young ladies of our town will officiate it is fair to predict a crowded house. The performance will take place at the theater commencing at seven o'clock, price of admission, 50cts. Aside from the gratification realized by being present, we hope our people will turn out *en masse* on this occasion, and enable those who have labored so untiringly for this praiseworthy cause to accomplish the object for which the concert is given. Tickets to be had at any of the stores.

GONE BELOW.—On Monday last Geo. Lester was arraigned before the Justice of the Peace of this place upon the charge of assault with a deadly weapon upon the person of one Jose Parie, on the morning of the 3d November, last, a notice of tha fracas appeared in the ENQUIRER at the time. From the evidence elicited the Justice held the accused to bail in the sum of three hundred dollars to await the action of the next grand jury, in default of which he was sent to jail.

WEATHER.—Yes, weather; we had a sprinkling of this variable commodity on Tuesday night last, but not sufficient to do anybody material good. Should it continue, however, we pledge ourself to give the clerk a first class puff, such an one as we usually charge a suit of *new* clothes for; otherwise, we will pass him by in silence; awarding to him that contempt which he will so richly merit from all who have large bills at the stores and can't pay them, and from those who have long accounts and can't collect them, and those who have had their hopes so long deferred that they are laid up with the pipsy-wipsy.

☞ OUR town at the present writing is unusually, monstrously, dad-drattedly dull. Everybody waiting for water, and nobody getting what they are waiting for. This is a terrible state of affairs; not an item to be had, and nothing to manufacture one out of. We have two doctors here, but they are of no account or they would furnish the paper with more than one death in two months, and a birth at least once a week. Then there's the minister—guess we won't say anything about him, but we know the ladies like to see marriages, and whose fault is it that they are disappointed? We'd like to be informed.

HURRAH!—We've got a live correspondent. Read his reflections, and don't take it all to yourself; the article is short and there are numbers to partake of it; however, that piece will go a long way.

[Communicated,]

REFLECTIONS.

Etiquette is a study to which I have devoted too little attention. I may say I am lamentably ignorant of it. In fine, (I may as well admit it) I fear that my education, in this respect, was wholly neglected in my youth. I absolve from all blame the loving hearts who, goodness knows, worshipped the ground their darling played upon. It was something quite *frenchy* to their honest minds, and they did not see the use of it. Still, the fact remains: I am a very vulgar person. I could bear with my own consciousness but I fear that others are not so completely blinded to the fact, as I could wish. Indeed, I am not certain but it has long been patent in the minds of my superior acquaintances whose true good breeding forbids a word or sign that would give me pain. How can it be otherwise? It is impossible for me to appear in public without proclaiming it. Upon the street, I am betrayed by my carriage, and general demeanor. Assuming to hide my native gait, I essay the gay, or grave, as the case may be, of extreme good breeding. Unacquainted with their intermediate regulations I pass to the extremer forms upon all occasions. Ignorant of a proper form of salutation for a passing acquaintance, I usually use; "How are you, by this time?" I ignore the employment of the adjective *Mr.*, unless when the person addresed is my superior in fortune; when I employ it, I may say, lavishly; accompanied by marked blandishments. Addressed by an inferior, I return a patronizing nod, or direct my gaze aslant, and pass oblivious to the salutation. It is only to ladies that I doff my hat; when, despairing of rendering the ceremony a-la-mode, I usually endeavor to make a joke of it.

In the drawing-room, the evidences of my vulgarity are mercilessly multiplied. Unblest with a knowledge of drawing-room manners, I am constrained to take my cue from others; and my happiest efforts are but caricatures of questionable models. I am not abashed, however, in exhibiting my conception of those rare and delicate shades which distinguish caste: (and which, it is assumed, can only be acquired by constant association with good company) and, arriving at the acme of deceptions, vault from the detecting gaze of Mr. Maccassar, and Madam Patchouly, the elite of society, into the *brusque* form of behavior; which more unsophisticated observers kindly attribute to "eccentricity of taste," or "excessive exuberance of spirit."—How estimable their ignorance! Do they never reflect that, in the whole course of their observations, I have not been known to continue those elegant delineations beyond a brief moment? and that they immutibly terminate in smirking conceits, and contemptible familiarities? Seeking a partner for the execution of a dance, I approach in my gayest demeanor; and, dazzling my object by a few superior flourishes, humorously insist (without enquiring concerning possible existing engagements) that the pleasure is mine, by specific agreement. If the fair sitter affects an air of giggling bewilderment, I seize her, and away, without further ado; but if she prove repellant, I respond: "Bully for you;" and flit gaily to another. I do not escort a partner to a seat, and thank her for the pleasure she has enabled me to enjoy; but if she lingers, looking wistfully thirsty, and adds a modest request for a glass of water, I respond: "That's played out;" and evaporate in the direction of a "bar." But I am a model escort to the supper-room; when a gentle companion insures to myself an equitable amount of the delicacies of the occasion; and where my voice is heard, half smothered in viands, in loud personalities, and guffaws of the Merry Andrew order.

In the cottage parlor, my arrogance and presumption are beyond the art of veiling. Indeed, they are so surprising as sometimes to upset, so to speak, my own extraordinary self-possession; and the reflection obtrudes itself that my presence is but tolerated to enable the unpolished to discover where vulgarity ends, and refinement may possibly have a beginning. Utterly regardless of the worldly condition of my listeners, I dilate largely upon the innovations, and aristocratic modes of the day; sketching with sympathetic grace, a picture of some poor family whose circumstances correspond as nearly as may be with the circumstances of my listeners; (as the simplest method of visiting blushes, and heart-burnings, and virtually abolishing all possibly meditated attempts to vault into my own sphere of gyrations,) ending with a fabulous computation of my own income, and a judicious jingling of the loose change in my pantaloons pocket. I observe no rule in calling upon such acquaintainces, simply turning to their doors when more aristocratic doors are closed to me; passing in and out, upon any day of the week, or hour of the day, or evening; saluting as hereinbefore mentioned by jestingly tipping my hat, and playfully repeating: "How are you, by this time?" I am never repulsed by delicacy of demeanor; nor do I pause to consult the trifling hinderance I may offer to the execution of household duties; but comporting myself to the habits of poor people, I gaily invade the precincts of cook stove, and wash tub; and, in the presence of ears sobered by long marriage, vivaciously deliver the most startling familiarities. I am sometimes forced to omit visiting, for a time, at certain cottages; and, though I have never experienced the absolute loss of an acquaintance, I have suffered great embarrassment from the wits who do congregate in the lobby of the post office; and whose extraordinary facilities for obtaining contraband information, is only equalled in their surprising art in dressing it for circulation. At church, it is manifestly incredible that my prismatic offences escape the plain gaze of faithful worshipers. Alas! I owe it to the good beadle that he does not turn me out! My progress up the aisle is scarcely calculated to show that the house is God's, not Cæser's. Accustomed to consider myself an ornament wherever I go, I cannot refrain from exhibiting my proudest gait, flipping my personal appendages, and nodding to the most important personage along the route. I accomplish a seat with my drawing room flourishes, done in detail; and assume my conception of graceful ease by covering as much territory as possible with my various members; usually resting my head in my right hand passed through my locks, with crooked elbow poised upon the pew combing; my left arm negligently stretched along the pew combing on my left, or gracefully dangling in the pew in the rear. This achieved, I begin to distribute my glances over the house, varying my attitude, to favor my gaze, by changing the guardianship of my head to my left hand; and stretching away, or dangling, as hereinbefore mentioned, my right hand; which attitudes, I sometimes vary by assuming an upright, inserting my thumbs in the arm holes of my vest, and crossing my left leg, or more properly speaking, limb over my right, and my right limb over my left; which series of attitudes I endeavor to confine myself to, and enliven, and embellish by working at prayer times, and pauses preceding the giving out of hymns, upon my teeth with a goose quill tooth pick; extracting the result by explosive suction, and discharging it, in a highly audible manner, upoon the pew floor—in accordance with my conception of aristocratic usage. I move out, as I moved in; with a visible supercillious contempt of the sanctity of the place, and the foundation—doctrines, all of true and unassailable behavior. In common intercourse with my assumed equals, I essay the standing of a wit; and I owe it to their forbearance, and my liliputian dimensions that I have escaped many merited drubbings. I dispute smartly with any person expressing an opinion at variance with my own, without further consideration of the subject; for while error is the natural stepping stone to knowledge, it is quite apparent that it is not I who am tarrying there, but my fellow disputant.

On the street, in the drawing room, in the cottage parlor, at church, and among my associates, I have, then, I fear, without the aid of types, published myself a very vulgar person. Types, I have not achieved. My nearest approach to them may, possibly, be discovered in the following witticism; viz, namely, to-wit: In my career, I am typical of a printing press remorselessly urged, with an imp for "roller boy," and the devil for "pressman;" and night and day working off, and circulating copies charged with the secrets of the office, free gratis for nothing. "I serve,"

RAPIER.

LETTER FROM REESE RIVER.

[CORRESPONDENCE TO THE ENQUIRER.]

AUSTIN, N. T., Nov. 26, 1863.

FRIEND BOUST:—My last contained a promise that at an early date I would give a detailed, if not a succinct account of matters in this land of Latter Day Saints, Pi Utes, high prices, Silver bricks, and Grass widows. So, half frozen, and after experiencing much difficulty in procuring a dry goods box upon which to write, here goes: In the first place, I propose to call your attention, and through you the attention of the dear public to the route.

To adopt the language of the novelist, it is now October the —, (well, never mind the dates, I haven't known the day of the month since the fourth of July, and although a date appears at the top of this letter, it is entirely the result of that Yankee practice, "I guess,") one of those soft calm autumn days; just as the rays of the departing sun were slowly melting away far off behind the heaven-aspiring Sierras and lending a golden hue to the inevitable sage brush, my boy, when a gentleman whom I will call "Texas" for short, and "yours truly," armed and equipped as the law directs, with a few bottles of the "mixture" (only for medical purposes, you know,) numerous letters of introduction, a light spring-wagon, and a brace of kicking mustangs thereto attached, might have been seen leaving Gold Hill Reese river-ward bound. We had used the precaution to provide ourselves with blankets, a little dried beef, a few crackers, and a "sprinkle" of cheese, to be used in case the mustangs weakened between stations. All set; the "motive aboard, (we got an extra bottle to prevent the snakes biting) mount your "criters," and away we go "two-forty" down Gold Cañon until we reach Dayton, alias China-town, where we strike Carson river, and down its verdant banks travel the remainder of the day. During this day's journey, I noted many valuable ranches, and was told that from the valleys along this stream the great of the Territory was supplied with hay, vegatables, etc. In truth, a narrow strip along the Carson comprises all the agricultural land of which Nevada can boast. About three o'clock in the afternoon, we reached Reed's Station, about twelve miles below Dayton, called a halt, and after a brief consultation, concluded to camp for the night. Texas conducted the negotiations on our side for feed, &c., and succeeded in procuring the same at the very moderate rate of seven cents for hay and fifteen for barley; thus you see, the first day ends, and no startling adventura or hair-breadth escapes yet. We lay on the ground that night; and it being the first experience in camp-life for several years, I was not destined to sleep much. The shrill bark of the coyote, mingled with the low growl of the cruger served to dispel all thoughts of slumber, and awakened recollections of the past, of my trip across the plains, and still wandering back in imagination, I visited loved ones at home—including the "Gal I left behind me,"—and the scenes of youth, "to which one's fondest recollections must ever cling." In fact, my reflections during that first night out were such that are not soon to be forgotten. There was a strangeness in the hour and place that teemed my brain with fancied wild. There was no covering to shut out the stars, and as I lay contemplating these orbs—countless worlds revolving through infinite space—moving silently on their appointed way, I realized, as never before, how utterly absurd was all this anxiety about getting rich; how worse than foolish to incur exposure, privation, and perhaps impair health in the vain hope, it may be, of procuring that which at best can add but little to our comfort here below.

Morning at last dawns, and after breakfasting with our host, Mr. Reed, we again mount our "critters," and proceed. Here I should perhaps mention the roads forks, the left hand leaving the Carson and crossing what is known as the twenty-six mile desert, while the other adheres to the river, and passes near Fort Churchill.—Upon the former route, I should have remarked, an enterprising citizen of Placer county, E. J. Brickell, Esq., has several miles of toll-road. Those who are versed in such matters, say it is a "big thing," which is an additional evidence of Mr. B.'s foresight, enterprise and untiring energy.

We traveled the river route until we arrived at Bucklin's, a distance of fifteen miles from Reed's. At this place the road again forks, and upon inquiry as to the best route, etc., was informed that it made no difference which road we went, we would wish we had taken the other. The inference was, that either route was rough enough, and there was no choice. We determined, however, to try what is known as the telegraph road which leaves the river to the left, or north, and does not touch it again until you arrive at the sink, a distance of twenty-seven miles, with water but once the entire distance. The road across this "stretch" lays along an alkaline, dusty, saline flat, and every object beheld in the distance is magnified a hundred times; after gazing a short time at these dancing, dazzling objects, you involuntarily shut your eyes and give that portion of your facial costume which sits majestically on the apex of your person a significent pull.

What prominent ingredient in man's nature is it to ever long and grasp for something not within reach; something marvellous and undefined? It is this principle of our nature that points us to the "Lamb that taketh away the sin of the world," and a liquidation of this desire in part, if not wholly, is the result of a virtuous resignation to the will of Divine mercy. This, in a word, is religion, and the Ckristian's triumph. But I digress: not entirely off the subject either, for I was going to say, no sooner had we started on the desert that lay before us, conscious of getting no water for fifteen miles, than Texas, and myself as well, began to show signs of man's weakness—a desire for drink. I firmly believe that a person may travel along a river all day and never think once of drinking; but just know that you are on a desert and you think of nothing else. You at once begin thinking of "limpid streams," "murmuring brooks," "sparkling rills," and not unfrequently will the mind revert to the "moss covered bucket that hung in the well." We had frequent recourse to the now almost exhausted "mixture," but with little or no avail. I never suffered so for the want of the "element" in all my life. I thought of Esau of old trading his birth-right for a mess of potage, and thinking him as hungry, perhaps as I was thirsty, resolved to look on the old chap in the future with more compassion than I had in the past. At last, thirsty, tired, parched, and literally covered with dust, we reached the only oasis on the twenty-seven mile stretch, and where some good Samaritan had sunk a well, which affords abundant water for both man and beast. We stopped here an hour; refreshed ourselves and mustongs, again started on our way rejoicing, passed over a heavy sandy mountain down a long slope, and arrived at the "sink," or where the Carson mysterious brings up, (I object to the phrase "sink," from tee fact that there is water as far as the eye can reach,) about an hour after nightfall, and found an adobe hut, the only evidence of civilization noticed since leaving Bucklin's.—The sink of Carson, or the Lake, presents about the same appearance as that of St. Mary's, or Humboldt. The only perceptible difference is the formation of the country around what I term the foot of the former, which is a succession of broken, abrupt, charred hills, with here and there massive heaps of cynder or lava, which is unmistable evidence that the sudden terminus of the Carson is attributable to a volcanic eruption. I do not possess sufficient scientific knowledge to venture an opinion as to the egress of the water constantly pouring into this lake, but content myself by putting it down, —like a wife's opinion of her husband—as something that can't be found out. Mounting our "critters," and leaving the sink, we enter another and the last stretch of twenty-five miles to Sand Springs. The road for this distance is mostly over hills and the heaviest sand and the deepest dust in all christendom, with water but once, and when in the very act of partaking of that, I noticed the laconic inscription "poison" conspicuously posted on a shingle near by. But I was too thirsty: even "pizen" had no terrors, and I drank freely, as did also Texas and the mustangs. No body hurt yet, as far as heard from. Ten miles further brought us to Sand Springs, at which place the first fork spoken of above, formed a junction of the road traveled by us. To crowd endless details into one sentence: stations for the balance of the way are numerous, and at any of which may be had sour beans, musty bread, weak coffee and a suck of sage brush whiskey, all for one dollar twenty-five. Hay and barley from twenty to thirty cents per lb. Notwithstanding the high prices and quality of the article offered you experience a kind of secret gratitude that these fellows are there to furnish you. I kept a journal of distances, general aspect of the country, amusing incidents, etc., but will have to omit that portion not already given. To particularize would protract this correspondence beyond the length usually allotted to such effusions. However there is a little personal adventure that I will give a passing notice. At one of the stations along the road I met a friend returning from "Reese" and stopped to have a chat, while Texas and the mustangs "moved steadily forward." Time flew, as is always the case when we meet an old friend, and the first thing I knew, Texas and the mustangs had disappeared in the "dim distance." Post haste I start in pursuit and traveling several miles, had just turned a sharp cove in the mountain when I suddenly espied about fifty "red skins" mounted, and as subsequent developments will prove, ready for a "a raid"—a la John Morgan.

(Concluded next week.)

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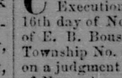

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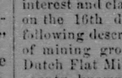
PANAMA RAILROAD,

With the splendid Steamship



ILLINOIS,

FOR NEW YORK!

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES.

For further information apply to

I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 407 Washington street, Sept 2-td Opposite the Postoffice.

OFFICE MILTON GOLD and SILVER MINING COMPANY, Wisconsin Hill, Cal., Nov. 11th, 1863.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the above named company held this day, an assessment of five (5) cents on each and every share of the capital stock of the company was duly levied, payable immediately in United States coin, to the Secretary at the office of the company.

The stock books of the company are now open, and persons entitled to certificates can procure the same from the Secretary.

4t WM. A. HOUSEL, Sec'y.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.—By virtue of an Execution to me delivered and directed on the 16th day of November, 1863, issued out of the court of E. B. Boust, a Justice of the Peace in and for Township No. 4, Placer county, State of California, on a judgment rendered in said court on the 16th day of November, 1863, in favor of S. Y. Hailey, and against Charles S. Clark for the sum of One Hundred and eighteen 66-100 dollars, and for costs of suit taxed at four 75-100 dollars, I have this day levied upon and will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder for cash, in front of the Justice's office, in the town of Dutch Flat,

On Friday, the 11th day of December, 1863,

at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., all the right, title, interest and claim which the said Chas. S. Clark had on the 16th day of November, 1863, in and to the following described property, to wit: A certain piece of mining ground lying, being and situate in the Dutch Flat Mining District, Township No. 4, Placer county, known as the Waukegan Company's claims, and bounded as follows: On the Northeasterly side Peter Sheelar's claim, on the Southeasterly side by the Jehosephat company's claims; on the Southwesterly side by the Washington company's claim, and fronting on the Scandinavian company's ground about three hundred feet, and running back six hundred feet, more or less, together with all the appurtenances, rights and privileges thereunto or in anywise appertaining.

All of which named and described property I shall sell as aforesaid, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the above judgment together with the costs due and to become due thereon.

S. A. MILLER, Constable.

Dutch Flat, Nov. 17th, 1863. tds.

SENATE SALOON.

Main Street, Opposite the Express.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRES TO INFORM the citizens of Dutch Flat and his friends generally that he has leased this well known stand where he will constantly keep the best

Wines and Liquors!

to be had in the market. Cigars of the best brands always on hand. A call from those partial to pure beverages solicited. DAVID MAYER.

November 12, 1863.–tf

W. H. KEELER,

Watchmaker and Jeweler.

HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM the Eastern States would announce to the public that he has reopened his old store on Main street, Dutch Flat, one door above the Dutch Flat Water company's office, where he would be pleased to see his old friends and customers and all others who desire anything done in his line. All work done in a neat and workmanlike manner and warranted to give satisfaction. Nov. 12, 1863.–tf.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.—By virtue of an Execution to me delivered and directed on the 3rd day of November, 1863, issued out of the court of E. B. Boust, a Justice of the Peace in and for Township No. 4, Placer county, California, on a judgment readered in said court on the 3rd day of November, 1863, in favor of C. E. Herron, and against Merwin Critten and Walter Kitchen of the firm of Critten & Co., for the sum of Fifty 75-100 Dollars. I have this day levied upon and will expose to the highest bidder for cash, in front of the Justice's office, in the town of Dutch Flat,

On Thursday, the 26th day of November, 1863,

at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., all the right, title, interest and claim which the said Critten & Co., had on the 31st day of October, 1863, in and to the following described property, to wit: A certain mining claim situated on Monumental Cañon, township No. 4, and described as follows: Commencing at a certain tree about 50 yards above Joe Gorgas' cabin, on said Cañon, and extending from thence up said cañon the distance of six hundred feet, together with all the appurtenances and privileges thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

All of which named and described property I shall sell as aforesaid or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the above judgment together with the costs due and to become due thereon.

Dated, Dutch Flat, Nov. 3d, 1863.

tds S. A. MILLER, Constable.

ORDINANCE NO. 6.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Town of Dutch Flat, on Monday Nov. 2d, 1863, it was ordered by the Board, that the Committee on Fire Department proceed immediately to examine all stove pipes within the Corporation and see that they are safe against fire.

All stove pipes, where they go through ceilings or roofs of buildings within the Corporation, shall be at least six inches from canvas or cloth, and four inches from wood or other combustible material, or the Committee shall consider them unsafe against accident by fire. And it shall be the duty of said Committee in all cases where stove pipes are not safe, as above specified, to notify the owners thereof to have them altered immediately, so as to conform to the above specification.

Attest: C. B. PLUMMER, Clerk.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS AUTHORIZED TO make surveys and obtain policies against loss by fire, in the following well-known and responsible companies:

Metropolitan, - - New York City.
Corn Exchange, - - New York City.
City of Hartford, - - Hartford.

Policies in either of the above companies renewed on the shortest notice.

Aug. 13.–tf E. B. BOUST, Local Agent.

AGENCIES.

THOS. BOYCE is our authorized agent for San Francisco, through whom all business connected with this paper in that city must be transacted.

W. B. LYON, of Iowa Hill, is our authorized agent for that place and vicinity, all orders left with him for printing, advertising, and subscriptions will be promptly attended to.

E. B. HOPKINSON is the authorized agent for the ENQUIRER for the towns of Little York, You Bet and Red Dog.

O. W. Hollenbeck, of Gold Run, is our authorized agent for that place and vicinity, to receive subscriptions and receipt for the same.

A. O. Mallenberg is our authorized agent for Last Chance, Michigan Bluff and vicinities, to receive subscriptions and receipt for the same.

JOHN SEARS, of Rattlesnake Bar, is authorized to solicit and receipt for subscriptions to this paper at that place and vicinity.

Dry Goods and Clothing Store OPENED IN DUTCH FLAT,

[A few doors below W & P. Nichols' Banking House,] by

CHARLES ADLER.

I have all the latest styles and patterns of Domestic and Foreign Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c., usually kept in any store in the State, which I sell at the lowest Cash prices.

☞ Call and examine my goods, whether you wish to purchase or not. jan 20-tf

DUTCH FLAT BAKERY!

HENRY RUNCKLE.....Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS OLD ESTABlished Bakery tenders his thanks to the citizens of Dutch Flat and neighborhood for the very liberal and generous patronage heretofore bestowed and assures them that he will endeavor to keep up the reputation of his establishment. Fresh

Bread, Cakes and Pies

always on hand, together with an excellent assortment of

Wines, Liquors and Cigars!

and an attentive and accommodating tender always ready to attend to the *spiritual* wants of those who may favor him with a call.

MARCH 20, 1862.–tf

THEODORE SCHUBERT,

MANUFACTURER

Of Boots and Shoes,

(Opposite the Brewery.)

MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE to call the attention of the residents of Dutch Flat and vicinity to the fact that he make to rder boots of all grades from a

Fine Dress to a substantial Miner's Boot

Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Our work is considered equal to the Philadelphia, New York or Boston manufacture. Call and examine.

THEODORE SCHUBERT.

Dutch Flat, May 21, 1862.–3m

LUMBER! LMUBER!

THE DUTCH FLAT STEAM SAW MILL is still in successful operation, where persons can secure the best lumber at the most reasonable rates. All orders filled with promptness, and lumber furnished on terms to make it an inducement to those in need of material to give us a call.

Sugar Pine Lumber

In large quantities, constantly on hand and for sale cheap. To those in want of lumber for

MINING PURPOSES!

We can supply orders with promptness, having superior facilities for sawing, we are enabled to present better inducemen for contracts.

To Builders and Contractors

Requiring lumber for building purposes, can be supplied with SEASONED LUMBER of every description on the shortest notice. All kinds of

LUMBER SAWED TO ORDER.

June 20, 1860. tf J. JONES & CO.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

—AND—

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

Auburn, Placer County.

GEORGE H. STEPHENS,.....Proprietor

THE PROPRIETOR HAVING RESUMED control of this first class hotel, and refitted it with new and desirable furniture are prepared to receive and accomodate visitors in a manner not surpassed by any house in the State. The house is situated in an eligible quarter of the town and presents many features to make it preferable as a stopping place.

The office of the California Stage Company is kept in the American and persons can book their names for any part of the State on any of the various lines.

April 17-tf.

PONY SALOON.

Corner Main and Stockton streets.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED this spacious and commodious building and refitted it entirely with new furniture, has opened in the same a

Billiard Saloon,

Where may be found two of the best tables in the mountains. The very

Best Liquors, Wines and Cigars.

Constantly on hand, and an accommodating barkeeper in constant attendance to supply the wants of the customers. Come, give the new man a chance!

Aug. 6, 1863.–tf. PONY JONES.

DUTCH FLAT HOTEL,

AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

Corner of Main and Stockton Streets.

CHARLES SEFFENS, PROPRETOR.

THE PROPRIETOR IS DESIROUS OF INforming the citizens of Dutch Flat and vicinity as well as the traveling public that he is now making large additions to his heretofore spacious hotel, which will render it one of the most comfortable and commodious house in the mountains. He is now, as formerly, prepared to accommodate those who may favor him with their patronage with well aired rooms, clean beds, and fare not surpassed in the State.

The Stage books are kept at this hotel, and persons booking their names will be called at any hour.

Grateful for past patronage he solicits a portion in future. C. SEFFENS.

may 14-tf

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

WE THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS CREATed by "An Act for the better protection of the Treasury of Placer county," approved April 6th 1863, do hereby certify that in pursuance of our duties as set forth in said Act of the Legislature of the State of California, we have examined the books and papers in the office of E. M. Banvard, the Treasurer of Placer county, and find that there should be on the 8th day of November A. D. 1863, on the close of the official business of said day the amounts in the several county funds as specified below, namely:

County Fund	$ 6,657 47
Redemption do	2,451 28
Hospital do	20 50
School do	1,037 67
School Districts	5,718 36
Road do	1,442 78
County Clerks' Fund	446 34
Indian Fund	37 60
Estates of Deceased Persons	120 84
Total amount	$17,932 24

And we further certify, that we have counted the money in the Treasury of Placer county, and find that there is in said Treasury, in United States gold and silver coin, the sum of Seventeen thousand nine hundred and thirty-two 24-100 dollars.

H. FELLOWS, County Judge.
JO. HAMILTON, Dist. Attorney.

I. R. S

M. FANNON,
JAS. R. RODGERS, } Board of Supervisors.
D. W. MADDEN.

Subscribed and sworn to, before me a Notary Public in and for Placer county, this eighth day of November A. D. 1863. R. R. PATTON.

Nov. 6.–1m Notary Public.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

CHATTANOOGA, November 26th.—Bragg's retreat from his position last night is represented as a perfect rout. Sheridan reached Chickamuga station at four this morning, and captured five hundred prisoners, four guns and a number of pontoons. The enemy attempted to burn the bridge behind him, and partly succeeded. He burned the depot and all the stores at Chickamauga. Sherman crossed the Chickamauga in the forenoon. Hooker was reported at Ringgold at five P. M. Captures and deserters are rapidly thinning the rebel army. The number of cannon captured thus far is reported to be fifty-two, including the celebrated Loomis battery which was lost at Chickamauga. Sherman's loss is much less than was previously estimated, and will not exceed five hundred. Nearly six thousand prisoners have been reported.—Breckinridge's son and Major Wilson, his Chief of Staff, have been brought in. Breckinridge himself narrowly escaped. A strong column is in pursuit of the enemy, and it is not improbable that another disastrous defeat will be forced upon him.

LOUISVILLE, November 26th.—The *Journal's* special dispatch dated Chattanooga, November 25th, says: Our camp fires last night were blazing along the crest of the whole ridge (Missionary Ridge) for the distance of the rebel lines.—Bragg is expected to withdraw under cover of night. At dark he was in line of battle to cover the Knoxville Railroad. It is believed he will not hazard another battle. Our army is aglow with enthusiasm, and eager to pursue.—Prisoners report that the rebel army is terribly demoralized, and incapable of offering serious resistance; they also state that Bragg will fall back to Atlanta. General Brannon occupies Tunnel Hill, which completes our line along the whole length of Missionary Ridge.

To Halleck: Although the battle lasted from early dawn till dark this evening, I believe I am not premature in announcing a complete victory over Bragg. Lookout Mountain-top, all the rifle-pits, Chattanooga Valley and Missionary Ridge entire have been carried and are now held by us. GRANT.

Official advices from Burnside to the 23d induce the belief that he is safe, is well supplied and has been reinforced. Bragg's forces were on the retreat; our forces were pursuing this morning.

To HALLECK: The operations of to-day have been more successful than those of yesterday, we having carried Missionary Ridge from near Rossville to the railroad tunnel, with comparatively small loss on our side, capturing about forty pieces of artillery, a quantity of small arms, camp and garrison equipage, besides the arms in the hands of prisoners. We captured two thousand prisoners, of whom two hundred are officers, of all grades, from Colonel down. We will pursue the enemy in the morning. The conduct of officers and troops was everything that could be expected. Missionary Ridge was carried simultaneously at six different points. THOMAS.

WASHINGTON, November 26th.—Reports from Chattanooga, received at the War Department, represent that three thousand prisoners were captured from the rebels yesterday, with fifty-two cannon, five thousand stand of small arms, and ten flags. The rebel force were utterly routed to-day, and are in full retreat toward Dalton, burning bridges after them to retard pursuit. They are also burning their depots of stores and abandoning or destroying everything that will embarrass them in their flight.

Another Army of the Potomac dispatch to the *Herald* states: The army moves at daylight. The rebels have only a strong picket force, with some artillery, below Mitchell's Ford—their line extending along the south bank of the river, from the vicinity of White's Ford, to Mile Run, where it bends to the south, following the west bank of Mile Run, which is strongly fortified. At the fords below Mile Run they merely have small detachments of troops, with artillery, to prevent our scouting parties from crossing. A battle is expected at Germanna Ford or Jacob's Mills—perhaps at both. The corps of A. P. Hill has the left of the rebel line, and that of Ewell the right.

On Monday, 23d, General Gregg, with his division of cavalry, according to orders issued the evening previous, crossed the Rapidan, at Ellis' Ford, with his whole command capturing a few prisoners and driving the rebel pickets back with some loss. When he had effected his crossing, he received countermanding orders, and was obliged to recross to this side.

Another dispatch, dated November 26th says: At Manassas, artillery firing was heard during the morning, which appeared to be in the direction of one of the fords of the Rapidan. Every pound of baggage and camp equipage not necessary for daily use has been sent to the rear. The last of the stores on the line of the Alexandria Railroad were issued to the army late last night. Early this morning the detachment of Commissaries and Quartermasters, with all their tents and equipages, was sent to Alexandria.

NEW YORK, November 27th.—The *Tribune's* special dispatch says: Although Burnside is invested by the rebel forces in position on the north side of Knoxville, and although no direct advices have been received from him during the last two days, it is believed the measure of Grant taken for his relief will be successful and his assailants will soon find themselves on the defensive, with fair prospects of being taken prisoners or forced into inglorious retreat.

Very full semi-official dispatches descriptive of the operations yesterday in front of Chattanooga were received here to-day. They speak in terms of most enthusiastic admiration of the troops, particularly of the divisions of Generals T. J. Wood and P. H. Sheridan, now embraced in the command of General Hooker. These men excited by their success in carrying the rifle-pits on the slope of Missionary Ridge, which they had been ordered to take at all hazards, rushed up the precipice beyond and carried the crest of the hill, capturing some thirty cannon and thousands of prisoners. Neither Grant nor Thomas believed the hill could be carried by direct attack. No orders for the assault were given, and the officers were almost literally swept along in the current of soldiers. The hill, besides being exceedingly steep, was enfiladed by artillery both to the right and left. The number of rebels taken prisoners is reported at thirty-five hundred, but they think it will be largely increased by stragglers, of whom large numbers were still coming in this morning. Bragg's forces were massed near Rossville, in the forks of the Chickamauga, this morning, to the left of the positions just won by our army.

NEW YORK, November 27th.—The Richmond papers have the following:

CHARLESTON, November 20th.—Between two and three o'clock this morning the enemy, in several barges, approached Sumter. Upon being hailed from the fort, they discharged several volleys of musketry, which was replied to by the garrison. The engagement lasted fifteen to twenty minutes, when the barges withdrew.—Moultrie, Bee and Johnson also opened on the barges. It is not known what damage was done to them.

CHARLESTON, November 23d.—Last night eighteen shells were thrown into the city. Ten buildings were struck. No person was injured. The fire on Sumter continued heavy during the night. A spirited fight between batteries Gregg and Wagner, and Bee, Johnson and Moultrie, took place this afternoon. Gregg opened heavily on Moultrie, and Wagner on Johnson.—Our fire was remarkably accurate, compelling the enemy to leave their guns. The contest closed at dark. The firing on Sumter continues heavy.

STILL LATER.

CHATTANOOGA, November 27th.—The situation to-night is highly satisfactory. Hooker's, Palmer's and Sherman's commands are nearly ten miles beyond Chickamauga creek, in pursuit of Bragg's crumbling army, which is making every effort to escape. Our advance is near Dalton. In a sharp fight this morning Palmer's advance took four guns and 300 prisoners.—Sherman is reported to have advanced from Tyler Station, on the left, to-day and cut off 2,000 rebels. All reports agree that the road along which Bragg is retreating is lined with wagons, caissons and commissary and medical stores. Prisoners taken say it is impossible for the rebel leaders to make their troops stand.

WASHINGTON, November 29th.—A messenger who left Meade's headquarters yesterday morning (28th) arrived at Washington to-night. The army advanced from the different fords at six o'clock on Friday morning (27th) and formed a line of battle; the center resting on the Fredericksburg turnpike. The left advanced along the plank road, forming a curve toward Gordonsville and the right terminating near the Rapidan, west of Jacob's ford. As the center advanced it came upon the enemy's picket and skirmish line. Subsequently, the enemy's line was strengthened by reinforcements from Early's corps on the Rapidan front. At one o'clock P. M. slow, irregular cannonading commenced on the road leading toward Orange Court House.—There was considerable firing between the skirmishers. The enemy did not reply with artillery. At four o'clock it was announced that Hill's corps, which proviously rested on the Rapidan, west of the railroad, was approaching on the center. In a half hour heavy musketry firing was heard on the right, showing that the Third Corps, forming that wing, was engaged.—General Gregg's cavalry, on the left, had a severe fight with the rebel cavalry, and drove them back upon their infantry, and then fall back themselves upon the Fifth Corps, who in turn drove the rebel infantry back and took position as the left wing. A portion of Warren's Second Corps fought them for several hours, until the remainder of the corps came up, when the rebels fell back. General Prince's loss is estimated at five hundred killed, wounded and prisoners. General Prince's loss is estimated at five hundred killed, wounded and prisoners. General French, commanding the Third Corps, has reported nine hundred rebels captured.

CHATTANOOGA, November 28th.—There has been no fighting at the front to-day. The enemy has concentrated below and near Dalton, with a view to making a stand. Our line is beyond Ringgold.

An order from Bragg recalled Longstreet from before Knoxville, November 26th. Longstreet is now endeavoring to join that chieftain near Dalton, by a circuitous route. The situation, from Knoxville to Bridgeport, is all that can be desired.

CHICAGO, December 1st.—A dispatch from Cumberland Gap, to-day, says: All the available forces have left camp under General Foster.—Longstreet is retreating into Virginia. Burnside is said to be closely pursuing the enemy's rear and decisive results are anticipated.

Later (8 P. M.)—An official courier has just reached here from Knoxville. The rebels succeeded in throwing pontoons across the river on Sunday, 29th, but were prevented from crossing by our batteries. The cannonading at this point brought on a general engagement, resulting in the rout of the enemy and the capture of Wheeler's entire division of 5,000 troops!

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!—Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve Griping in the Bowels, and Wind Colic.

We believe it the Best and Surest Remedy in the World, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers. Principal office, 48 Dey street, New York. Price only 25 cents per bottle. REDINGTON & CO., 416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco, Agents for California. aug. 6—6m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OLIVE LODGE, No. 81, I. O. O. F. hold their regular meetings on Wednesday evening of each week.

Brothers in good standing are cordially invited.

W. C. RICHMOND, N. G.

J. T. MATHEWSON, Rec. Sec. jn1-6m

POST-OFFICE HOURS.

Open from 7 A. M., to 9 P. M. Mail closes daily at 9 o'clock, P. M.

Office open on Sundays from 8 o'clock, A. M., to 10 A. M., and one hour in the evening on the arrival of the mail. C. B. PLUMMER, P. M.

NEW CASH STORE,

Main Street, above Stockton.

A. H. DAVIS HAVING PURCHASED THE entire stock of goods of Messrs. H. C. Harvey & Co., would invite the attention of all to the fact that he is prepared to furnish all articles in his line at prices that cannot fail to satisfy. Buying for cash he is enabled to sell at reduced rates for cash. An excellent assortment of

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
CROCKERY,
PRESERVES,
LIQUORS,
GRAIN, &c.,

Of the purest quality will be constantly kept on hand, and sold as

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

The subscriber hopes by strict attention to business and fair dealing to receive a portion of the patronage. ☞ Goods packed to Order, free. ☜ May 21—tf

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Trustees of the Town of Dutch Flat, for the Term ending October 31st, 1863:

RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES, AS FOLLOWS:

Property Tax paid to Collector,			$495 87
Road Tax	"	"	220 00
Poll Tax	"	"	123 00
			$838 87
Property Tax paid Recorder			$ 52 98
Road Tax	"	"	24 00
Poll Tax	"	"	12 00
			$ 88 98
For Dog Tags, paid to Treasurer,			$27 00 $ 27 09
Total receipts			$954 85

EXPENDITURES TO DATE:

Paid Watchman 5½ months	$412 50
" Printer's blanks and advs...	153 00
" Books, stationary, dog tags,...	48 63
" Clerk and Assessor's fees,...	57 00
" Attorney's fees	25 00
	$696 13
Amount in the Treasury for Road Purposes	$244 00
Amount in the Treasury unappropriated	14 72
	$258 72
	$954 85

Thus, it is clearly demonstrated that the Treasury, at present, for other than road purposes is empty. Being convinced of the necessity of continuing the services of a night-watch, we have authorized Mr. Calderwood, our present efficient watchman, to continue in his duties and collect by subscription an amount sufficient to pay him for his services. Hoping that the above report of the financial condition of the Corporation is sufficiently explicit, the same is respectfully submitted.

J. H. WILLITS, President,
Nov. 1, 1863. Board of Trustees.

R. H. McDONALD, J. C. SPENCER.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

SACRMENTO, CAL.

Wholesale Drug Importing House

R. H. McDONALD & Co.,

NEW YORK CITY.

The increasing business of our establishment, together with the wants of the trade, have made it necessary to establish a house in the city New York. Our R. H. McDonald is now in that city, and from the facilities for purchasing, shipping, etc., which we now have, we feel confident that we can supply the trade at much lower rates than heretofore.

WE INVITE ATTENTION TO OUR LARGE and carefully selected stock of superior

Drugs and Medicines,	Retorts and Crucibles,
Chemicals of all kinds,	Druggists' Glassware,
Solid and Fluid Extracts,	Brewers' Stock,
Shakers' Herbs,	Soda Water Material,
Eclectic Preparations,	Paints and Oils,
Patent Medicines,	Kerosene and Coal Oils,
Fancy Goods,	Lard and Sperm Oils,
Trusses & Shoulder Br's,	Camphene & burning fluid
Abdominal Supporters,	Alcohol in Tin,
Assayers' Materials,	

Together with a complete assortment of all articles in the Drug line. We do not intend to be under sold by any house in California. Orders respectfully solicited and goods forwarded to all parts of the Pacific coast and country.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Importing Druggists, Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., NEW YORK

The undersigned offer for sale,

300 Carboys Oil Vitrol, "Eastern;"	
3000 lbs Nitric Acid, strong;	
1500 lbs Citric Acid;	
2000 lbs Muriatic Acid;	
3000 lbs Powdered Tartaric Acid, best;	
50 casks super Carb Soda;	
500 ozs Sulph Quinine,	700 doz Wright's Pills
100 ozs Strychnine, pure	20 gross Brandreth's Pills
75 Sulph Morphine,	100 gross Moffat's, Ayer's Jayne's, Lee's and McLane's Pills
100 lbs Iodide Potassa	
125 lbs Chloroform	
106 lbs Calomel	100 doz Myer's Sarsaparilla & Yellow Dock,
1000 lbs Spts Nit and Aq Ammonia	10 doz Lyon's Katharion
600 lbs Balsam Copaiba	500 Jules Haules & Co.'s Extracts, Oils, Colognes, &c.
750 lbs Gum Arabic, white	
2000 lbs Flors Sulphur	
600 lbs Oil Lemon Bergamot	70 boxes Castile Soap genuine
3300 gallons Kerosine Oil	90 Cases best Olive Oil
1000 galls pure Lard Oil in tins	3000 lbs Sal Soda
800 galls Camphene	50 bbls Resin
1600 galls Alcohol, 95 per cent., in tins	100 bbls Plaster Paris
1100 galls Linseed Oil	40 bbls Marble Dust
1000 galls Neatsfoot Polar and China Nut Oil	20 bbls Whiting
800 galls Castor Oil	3000 lbs Shakers' Herbs, fresh
Origanum, Peppermint	400 lbs pure Ground Sage fresh
Sprue and Almonds	900 lbs pressed Hops in ¼ ½ and 1lb papers
Paint Brushes	2500 lbs Borax
White-wash Brushes	3000 lbs assorted Paints in cans
Hair Brushes,	One tun of Putty in bladders and cans
Tooth Brushes	20 bbls Dye woods
Feather Dusters	Varnishes of all kinds
10 bbls refined Lampblack	
20 bbls Irish Moss	

10 cases Isinglass;
25 bbls Canary, Hemp, Flax and Coriander seeds. In quantities to suit, all at the lowest prices. Orders respectfully solicited.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Importing and Wholesale Druggists, Sacramento.
R. H McDONALD & CO., NEW YORK.

DENTAL

IMPORTING HOUSE.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

SACRANENTO,

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

NEW YORK.

WE respectfully invite the attention of the Dental Profession to our large and complete assortment of dental goods, the following comprising a part only:

Plain and Pivot Teeth,	Ivory Handled Pluggers and Scalers,
Gum Teeth, large assort't,	Steel and Wire Handled Pluggers and Scalers,
Teeth for Vulcanite work	
gum & plain, great variety	
Jones & White's gold foil,	Excavators, burrs & drills
Abbey & Son's Gold Foil,	Screws, Punches, Hooks,
Watt's Crystal Foil and Sponge Gold,	Brushes and Carundum Wheels,
Tin Foil and Platina plate	Grind Stones and Polish Powders,
Gold Plate and Solder,	Lathes,
Dental chairs & head rests,	Mouth Mirrors, different patterns.
Forceps, a large variety,	
Files of all kinds,	

DENTAL CASES.

Chevalier's Best, containing a large number of Instruments, Mouth Mirrors, etc. Cases made of mahogany, brass bound, with drawers, etc., all complete. Price according to size and style—from $75 to $175, each.

Anatomical Preparations.

Consisting of Upper and lower Maxillaries, carved exhibiting Nerves on one side and Artery and Vein on the other. Head, with carved Jaw, exposing fangs of Teeth, 32 in number.

Vulcanizers, Vulcanite Teeth, Rubber and everything for doing vulcanite work in the latest and most approved styles, together with nearly everything used by Dentists, all of which we shall sell at very low prices, and respectfully solicit Dentists to call and examine and price our goods.

Goods packed with care and forwarded, by express or otherwise, to all parts of the Pacific coast.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Sacramento, Cal.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., New York.

Trusses, Supporters, Etc.

Gum Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, Suspensary Bandages, Silk Elastic Bandages for Ladies. A very large assortment of articles in this line. For sale by

R. H. McDONALD & CO., Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., New York.

BREWERS' STOCK.

Fresh Hops, Irish Moss, Burgundy Pitch, Keg Corks. Everything in this line of the best quality. For sale upon reasonable terms.

☞ 20 bales Hops just received by Express.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.

ECLECTIC MEDICINES.

We are constantly receiving per express, additional supplies from the manufactories.

TILDON'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, of nearly all the concentrated Medicines, put up in bottles.

For sale by R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., New York.

SODA WATER MATERIAL.

Corks, Acids, Essential Oils, Whiting, Marble Dust, Soda Twine. Everything in the line.

For sale by R. H. McDONALD & CO.

Assayer's Material.

Crucibles, Retorts, Acids, and a general supply of all articles in this line.

PERFUMERY.

We are constantly receiving articles in this line, direct from Foreign and American manufactories.

For sale by R. H. McDONALD &CO.

PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES.

Brushes, Feather Dusters, Zinc White, Fire Proof Paint, Linseed Oil, Boiled and Raw. For sale by

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

COAL AND KEROSENE OILS.

Burning Fluid, Lamp Oil, Neats-foot Oil, Lard Oil, Camphene. Knowing the difficulty in procuring a good article, so necessary for brilliant light, we have taken extra pains to import them of the best quality, and can supply our customers with a superior article.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., New York.

Patent Medicines.

We are agents for the following known Medicines and offer them at REDUCED PRICES:

Sands Sarsaparilla.	Jaynes Sanative Pills,
Ayers Sarsaparilla,	Jaynes Ague Pills,
Myers Sarsaparilla and Yellow Dock,	Ayers Pills,
	Moffats Pills,
Jaynes Expectorant,	Cheesmans Pills,
Jaynes Alterative,	Tildens Fluid Extracts,
Jaynes Hair Tonic.	Tildens Sugar Coated pills
Ayers Pectoral and Ague cure,	Tilden's Pearls of Ether and Chloroform,
Wistar's Bals Wild Cherry	Moffats Phœnix Bitters,

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
SACRAMENTO.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
NEW YORK.

Jul3-tf

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. H. LECAMP. R. HUDEPOHL.

BOOT, SHOE AND DRY GOODS STORE,

MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

R. HUDEPOHL & CO., RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Dutch Flat that they have on hand and are constantly receiving a well assorted stock of

COATS, PANTS, VESTS,
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS,
BLANKETS, TRUNKS, VALISES,
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDRENS'

GAITERS, SHOES AND TIES.

From the most celebrated Eastern manufactories together with an excellent supply of

Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods,

Which they are enabled, from their connection with houses below, to sell at the lowest market prices.

☞ Particular attention paid to the manufacturing and repairing of boots and shoes. ap3-tf

GEORGE W. HEPPARD,

House Sign and Ornamental PAINTER,

MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

Every description of work executed in the best style. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. ap3-tf

PLACER BREWERY.

BOOMERANG.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED this well known establishment and favorite resort, will hereafter keep it in the best style having always on hand the best

Wines and Liquors!

Cigars and fresh brewed lager. By strict attention to business and accommodation to customers he hopes to obtain a share of public patronage. Call and see me.

March 13th, 1862.—tf J. F. MEYER.

BED ROCK SALOON,

MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

GEO. L. SLOCUMB,..... Proprietor.

KEEP CONSTANTLY on hand the finest

Wines, Brandies, Cigars

and playing cards in the market, in lots to suit customers. Billiard Balls, Cues and Cue Wafers purchased for customers at lowest city prices.

December 4, 1862.—tf

PLACER BUTCHER SHOP,

Corner of Sacramento and Main streets, Dutch Flat, Cal.

F. GROHS, DESIRES TO INform the public that he constantly keeps on hand a good assortment of fresh BEEF, PORK, MUTTON and Homemade SAUSAGE, which he sells at the most reasonable rates. Persons at a distance supplied daily.

March 13, 1862—tf

Dutch Flat Saw Mill.

THE ABOVE SAW MILL being the oldest established mill now in operation in the vicinity of Dutch Flat, having been lately repaired, is now capable of cutting lumber equal to the most celebrated mills in Placer county. We have on hand a general assortment of seasoned and green lumber, hard and soft lumber, and having

Reduced the Prices!

to correspond with the times, will sell as LOW if not a *little* lower than any other Saw Mill in this vicinity.

We are now receiving in the yard a large and superior lot of saw logs, and can fill orders for lumber with dispatch of all usual dimensions, varying in length from 10 to 30 feet.

Being situated within a few hundred yards of Dutch Flat, and convenient to most of the valuable mining claims, offer superior inducements to

Miners and Builders

Who will find it to their interest to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Lumber delivered to any point within ten miles. ALLEN TOWLE.

Dutch Flat, June 24th, 1860. tf

GEO. RANDOLPH, HENRY BRINKMAN.

RANDOLPH & BRINKMAN'S

FASHIONABLE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

AND

Barber Shop.

Next Door below the Post Office, Main Street, Dutch Flat.

THE PROPRIETORS RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Dutch Flat and vicinity, or strangers visiting this place, that they cannot be excelled in

Hair Dressing,
Hair Cutting,
Shampooing and
Shaving,

by any artists on the Pacific slope, and guarantee entire satisfaction to all who favor them with their patronage. November 20.—tf

LIVERY AND EXCHANGE STABLE.

Sacramento street, Dutch Flat.

THOMAS MORRIS,.....PROPRIETOR.

HAVING THE LARGEST AND MOST convenient Stable in the place, offers superior accommodations to Teamsters and the traveling public. An extensive Wagon Yard is connected with the establishment.

Horses to let on Livery.

Animals stabled, boarded and groomed by the day, week or month, at reasonable rates.

49-tf

CALIFORNIA STAGE LINE.

From Dutch Flat to Auburn Station.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, the Coaches of the "California Stage Company" will leave Dutch Flat daily, at 3½ A. M., for Sacramento, connecting with the cars of the Sacramento, Placer & Nevada Railroad Co., at Auburn station at 10½ A. M., and arriving at Sacramento at 1¼ P. M., same day, connecting with the boats for San Francisco. Returning, leaves Sacramento at 6½ A. M., daily, connecting with the coaches at Auburn station at 9 A. M., arriving at Dutch Flat at 5½ P. M.

This line connects at Auburn with the coaches for Forest Hill, Todd's Valley, Yankee Jim's and Michigan Bluffs; at Illinoistown, with coaches for Iowa Hill. Through tickets for all these points can be procured at the Stage office "What Cheer House," Sacramento; also, at the offices in the above named places for Sacramento or Folsom.

Passengers by this line can rely upon receiving every attention necessary for *safety, speed* and *comfort*. August 6, 1863.—tf.

GEO. JOHNSTON, HARDY & GARRISON

JOHNSTON & CO.,

Forwarding and Commission MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

California Produce

Auburn Station, Placer Co.

Mark your goods "J. & CO., Auburn Station." Send receipts to Johnston & Co. mar26, 3m

WATCH AND CLOCKMAKER,

MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

P. W. BERGANTZ,

HAVING OPENED HIS SHOP NEXT door to Hudepohl & Co., is prepared to do every description of work in his line in the best manner.

JEWELRY made and repaired on short notice at reasonable prices. Those having work to be done need but give me a trial. All work warranted.

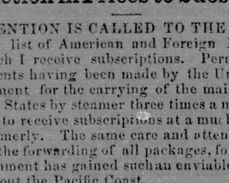
Sept. 17.—tf.

WM. H. HILLHOUSE,

Will constantly keep on hand all kinds of

HARDWARE!

STOVES, STOVES,



TINWARE, &c., &c.,

Something Just Received of Great Importance to Miners!

The subscriber takes this early opportunity of announcing to the "**Honest Miners,**" that he is prepared to furnish Iron, Hydraulic Pipe and fixtures, as expeditiously and on as reasonable terms, (per lb. or foot, or any other way), as "any other man." All persons intending to fit up their Claims with Iron Pipe this fall will consult their interests by calling on me before contracting elsewhere.

Together with a general assortment of all articles in his line. Particular attention paid to the manufacture of

Hydraulic Pipe, Hose Pipe!

or anything else pertaining to his business, or the wants of a mining community, at reasonable rates. ap10-tf

PICTURE GALLERY!

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE THEATRE.

THE UNDERSIGNED INFORMS THE ladies and gentlemen of Dutch Flat and vicinity that having made improvements in the art, he is now prepared to take likenesses in any manner desired.

Ambrotypes and Photographs!

taken to order. Those desirous of sending their likenesses to the "Old Folks at Home" have now an opportunity. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. O. B. SILVER.

May 28, 1863.-tf.

Reduction in Prices to Subscribers.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWing list of American and Foreign Periodicals, for which I receive subscriptions. Permanent arrangements having been made by the United States Government for the carrying of the mails from the Atlantic States by steamer three times a month, I am enabled to receive subscriptions at a much lower rate than formerly. The same care and attention will be paid to the forwarding of all packages, for which this establishment has gained such an enviable reputation throughout the Pacific Coast.

ATLANTIC PERIODICALS.

	PER YEAR.
Harper's Monthly Magazine	$3 50
Godey's Lady's Book	3 50
Atlantic Monthly	3 50
Leslie's Family Magazine	3 50
Knickerbocker Magazine	3 50
Continental Monthly	3 50
Peterson's Ladies' Magazine	3 00
Arthur's Home Magazine	3 00
Ladies' Repository	3 50
Tales of the Day	3 50
Monthly Novelette	3 00
Eclectic Magazine	6 00
Hunts' Merchants' Magazine	6 00
Bankers' Magazine	6 00
Le Bon Ton	6 00
Brownson's Review	3 00
Braithwaite Retrospect	3 00
Turf Register (yearly)	2 00
Ballou's Magazine	2 50
Yankee Notions (comic)	2 50
Leslie's Budget of Fun (comic)	2 50
Nic Nax (comic)	2 50
Comic Monthly	2 50
Phunny Phellow (comic)	2 50
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New York Clipper	3 50
New York Home Journal	3 50
New York Weekly Tribune	3 50
New York Sunday Mercury	3 50
New York Sunday Atlas	3 50
New York Sunday Times	3 50
New York Sunday Dispatch	3 50
New York Sunday Courier	3 50
New York Weekly Times	3 50
New York World	3 50
New York Journal of Commerce	3 50
New York Independent	3 00
New York Leader	3 00
New York Ledger	3 00
New York Leslie's Pictorial	3 50
New York Harper's Weekly	3 50
New York Illustrated News	3 50
New York Zeitung (German)	3 50
New York Demokrat	3 50
New York Criminal Zeitung	3 50
New York Family Blatter	3 50
New York Vanity Fair	3 50
New York Irish American	3 50
New York Scientific American	3 50
New York Wilkes' Spirit of the Times	3 50
New York Tablet	3 50
New York Country Gentleman	3 50
New York Weekly	3 50
New York Mercury	3 50
New York Herald of Progress	3 50
New York Scottish American Journal	5 00
New York Albion	6 00
New York Eco d'Italia (Italian)	8 00
New York La Cronica (Spanish)	12 00
Boston Weekly Journal	3 50
Boston Flag of our Union	3 50
Boston Pilot	3 50
Boston Waverly Magazine	3 50
Boston Banner of Light	3 50
Boston True Flag	3 50
Boston Investigator	3 50
Boston Literary Companion	3 50
Boston Littell's Living Age	7 00
Philadelphia Forney's War Press	3 00
Philadelphia Dollar Newspaper	3 50
Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post	3 50
Baltimore Weekly Sun	3 50
Louisville Weekly Journal	3 50
Cincinnati Weekly Commercial	3 00
St. Louis Weekly Republican	3 50

FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

London Illustrated News, with supplements	$4 00
London Weekly Dispatch	3 00
London Illustrated News of the World	4 00
London Illustrated Times	2 00
London Weekly Times	0 00
London Bell's Life	3 00
London Athenæum	2 00
London Punch	8 00
London once a Week	8 00
Liverpool Wilmer and Smith's Times	5 00
Dublin Nation	3 00
Cornhill Magazine	6 00
Temple Bar Magazine	6 00
St. James Magazine	6 00
London Lancet	6 00
London World of Fashion	6 00
All the Year Round, Dickens	6 00
London Art Journal	0 00
Blackwood's Magazine	4 00
Westminster Quarterly Review	3 00
North British Quarterly Review	3 00
Edinburgh Quarterly Review	3 00
London Quarterly Review	3 00
The four Reviews and Blackwood	3 00

Subscriptions received for all the San Francisco Dailies, at publishers' prices.

Any Newspaper, Magazine or Review not mentioned in the above list will be furnished to order. Orders of Books, Music, Fancy Articles, &c., filled promptly at the lowest market rates. Subscriptions payable invariably in advance. Address,

J. STRATMAN,
News Agent, San Francisco.

RICHARD M. BARRETT,

House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTER,

DUTCH FLAT HOTEL.

Gilding, Graining, and Carriage Painting executed in the best style.

MEDICAL.

DR. J. C. YOUNG,

LATE PROFESSOR IN THE UNIVERSITY PENNSYLVANIA,

Private Medical and Surgical Establishment.

Devoted exclusively to treatment of private diseases of whatever nature, and all diseases to which (as a sex) females are liable.

No. 615 Commercial street,

OPPOSITE THE MINT, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

CONSULTATION (by letter or otherwise) FREE.

THE NEAR APPROACH OF THIS ESTABlishment to the business portion of the city, and, at the same time, its retirement, renders it easy of access and assures the patient full guarantee of secrecy.

Dr. J. C. Young has been a practical specialist for a period of twenty years, and for twelve years on this coast, during which time his private medical and surgical institute has been in uninterrupted successful operation, discharging cured annually upwards of five thousand patients. Cure always guaranteed or no pay required.

Long practice and thorough investigation into the causes of diseases of the urinary organs, enables Dr. Young to determine clearly, and at once, the true nature of the complaint submitted to his care, securing the patient against the dangers of delay liable, and which, alas! too often do arise from mistaken judgment: thus treating the disorder from the start with all the advantage a perfect knowledge gives.

Venereal diseases, of every class and nature, cured in the most perfect, speedy, and permanent manner, without the use of mercury in any form.

Syphilis and its adjuncts, Gonorrhœa and its accompanying diseases; all disorders of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Prostrate; Seminal Weakness; Diseases of the Heart and Lungs; Dyspepsia; Indigestion; Impotency; Incipient Consumption, etc.

Persons afflicted with symptoms after having been treated, should consult Dr. Young at once, as no disease is cured unless the patient feels perfectly well. If there is a particle of disease left in the system, it will break out at some future time when least expected, or be handed down to an innocent offspring.—Persons who have been treated with mercury should be very cautious in believing that they are well for it is a scientific fact that the mercury will mingle with the venereal and form a disease a great deal worse than the original. All those who have reason to think, by bad feelings, that they have been treated thus, should consult Dr. Young, and he will examine their cases and tell them at once how they stand.—Consultation Free.

Of all the above enumerated diseases—terrible in their array, and fearful as they are in their results—the one standing preeminent amongst them for severity and destructive effects, is that most terrible of all diseases, seminal weakness, or spermatorrhœa.

Those who have become the victims of solitary vice, that dreadful, fascinating and destructive habit, which fills thousands of sick rooms with paralytics and consumptives, and hundreds of untimely graves with its misguided victims, should consult, without a moment's delay, one who will sympathize with their sufferings, and cure them for a moderate compensation.

Dr. J. C. Young would especially address himself to such, giving to each and all assurance of a perfect and permanent cure.

The young man who experiences that growing weakness in his muscular and mental organization should stop to consider whence it arises.

He will find in the weakness of the back, trembling of the limbs, disordered digestion, unaccountable failing of the powers of the mind, distaste for society, dread of impending trouble, forebodings of evil, sleeplessness, troubled and lavicious dreams, accompanied by nocturnal emissions, growing deafness, loss of muscular power, and numerous other symptoms of disorganization, the positive traces of that most terrible and destructive of all diseases, seminal weakness—wasting away his powers, destroying his hope of life and manhood, and dragging him along the broken path of existence towards a premature and loathsome grave.

The intermediate steps between the commencement of this disease and its culmination in that only rest to the unCured victim—death—may be enumerated, loss of muscular power, insanity, impotency.

To him who finds his life dribbling out in the discharges of the vital principle of existence in nocturnal and diurnal emissions, the mere cessation of the causes of its appearance brings no assurance of relief.

Marriage, that holy office, the safeguard and hope of manhood, brings to such an one no hope of cure, but adds to his misery in the knowledge that the one who looks to him for so much of her happiness, is a victim of his evil and an innoc

[From an English paper.]

THE LATE "STONEWALL" JACKSON.

General Thomas T. J. Jackson, usually styled "Stonewall" Jackson, was born at Clarksburgh, in the county of Lewes, Virginia, in the year 1825, of very respectable parents, who both died when he was quite young, leaving him quite unprovided for. An uncle on his mother's side then took charge of him, and gave him the best education he could afford. His studious habits and good conduct procured for him the office of Constable for his county when he was but sixteen years old. In 1842 a young man in his district was offered a cadetship at West Point, but not having much inclination for a military career, he declined it. Jackson endeavoured to get the vacant appointment though strongly dissuaded from it by his friends, who feared that he might not succeed in passing his first examination. Jackson himself was aware that he was scarcely competent to undergo this ordeal, but not disheartened, he energetically set to work to qualify himself, and provided with a letter of introduction from Mr. Hayes, a member of Congress, he made the venture.

Jackson succeeded in gaining admission to the Academy, and in 1846, having received his appointment as Second Lieutenant, he was ordered to join General Tayler's army on the Rio Grande. After the battle of Buena Vista, Jackson was transferred to General Scott's army, then engaged in besieging Vera Cruz. He was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant for his bravery, and was present in nearly every affair in which the troops of General Scott were engaged, and for his dashing conduct was soon promoted to the rank of Major. In this campaign his health suffered so severely that he was obliged to retire from active service. He then accepted the office of a Professorship in the military college, at Lexington, in Virginia, which appointment he held until that State seceded from the Union. Everywhere he had the reputation of being a highly moral, straightforward man, deeply imbued with religious faith. As a Commander, he was very strict in the maintenance of discipline, but, nevertheless, was almost worshipped by his men. Colonel Estvan, in his interesting work, "War Pictures from the South," thus describes the manner in which the late lamented General earned his title of "Stonewall" at the Battle of Manassas, the first great battle connected with the terrible war which is now being waged in America. The Confederate army under Beauregard was nearly being worsted—that was when Generals Heintzelman and Burnside made a furious charge upon Johnston's wearied troops. At this most critical period—for if Johnston had been driven back the Confederate position would have been placed in extreme danger—Colonel Estvan writes:—"Johnston was now in a state of despair. All seemed to be lost, and the exertions of the whole day fruitless. Like a wounded lion, he rushed about endeavoring to collect the lost remnants of his defeated corps. And the tide of fortune was fast setting in against the cause of the Confederacy, when, as an expiring effort, Hampton's legion was now brought up to support Jackson. 'You cover the retreat,' shouted Jackson; 'we are beaten, and must fall back.' Then, added he resolutely, 'I will again show the enemy our bayonets.' In a very short time he had formed his troops into order, and General Bee exultingly exclaimed, 'Here stands Jackson like a stone wall, and here let us conquer or die!' The exclamation was received with enthusiasm.—'Stone wall! stone wall!' shouted the men, and their courage was renewed as if by magic. Here it was that Jackson earned the imperishable term of "Stonewall" as a prefix to his name."

Of the late General, the Colonel, from whom we have quoted the above, writes:—"His appearance is not prepossessing. He is almost six feet in height, and awkward in his movements, and has a small but well formed head, grey eyes, a straight nose, aad light-brown hair. He is taciturn rather than communicative, and his tone in conversation is unusually serious, but on occasions he can be cheerful and animated. Friends and foes all concur in ranking 'Stonewall' Jackson as the most distinguished officer, if not, indeed, the ablest general of the Confederate army." General Jackson was thrice married. It was said he never engaged in any enterprise without making it a subject of special prayer. When the news of his death reached this country in the early part of the summer, there was universal regret. The *Times* thus eloquently adverted to the death of the hero:—"The Confederate laurels won on the field of Chancellorsville must be twined with the cypress.—Probably no disaster of the war will have caused such grief to Southern hearts as the death of General Jackson, who has succumbed to the wounds received on the eve of the battle on the 3rd of May. Even on this side the ocean the gallant soldier's fate will everywhere be heard of with pity and sympathy. Not only as a brave man fighting for his country's independence, but as a most consummate general, 'Stonewall' Jackson will carry with him to his early grave the regret of all who can admire greatness and genius. From the earliest days of the man he has been conspicuous for the most remarkable military qualities. That mixture of daring and judgment which is the mark of heaven-born generals distinguished him beyond any man of his time. Although the young Confederacy has been illustrated by a number of eminent soldiers yet the applause and devotion of his countrymen, confirmed by the judgment of European nations, have given the first place to General Jackson. The military feats he accomplished moved the minds of the people with an astonishment which is only given to the highest genius to produce. The blows he struck at the enemy were as terrible and decisive as those of Bonaparte himself. The march by which he surprised the army of Pope last year would be enough in itself to give him a high place in military history; but perhaps the crowning glory of his life was the great battle in which he fell, where the Federal Commander, by crossing the river twelve miles above his camp, and passing on, as he thought, to the rear of the Confederates, had placed them between two bodies of his army, he was as confident of success as to boast that the enemy was the property of the army of the Potomac. It was reserved to Jackson, by a swift and secret march, to fall upon his right wing, crush it, and by an attack unsurpassed in fierceness and pertinacity to drive his very superior force back into a position from which he could not extricate himself except by flight across the river. He fell by a cruel chance, having received his mortal wound in the confusion of a *melee*, from the fire of his own troops, all of whom would have died for him. On the evening of the 2nd of May, his men, mistaking him and his *cortege* for some of the enemy's cavalry, fired with fatal effect, killing and wounding several of the party, and the lamented General himself received three wounds in the hand and arm. Amputation of the arm was necessary, and from the effects of this the Southern hero sank after considerable suffering at the end of a week. By the death of General Jackson the South has lost a great and controlling mind—one of those born leaders of men who can infuse their own spirit into all around them. Such a commander is the soul and strength of a cause where it asserts itself in arms. He had achieved a full measure of fame, and rarely has so brief a period established such an unquestioned military reputation."

The Richmond journals of the 13th were filled with details of the funeral of the hero, and the mourning in Richmond. There were rumors of his death on the evening of Sunday, the 11th, confirmed by the positive announcement next morning, when, in accordance with the recommendation of the Mayor all business was suspended. The arrival of the special train, bringing the remains to Richmond, in the afternoon, was awaited by an immense and sorrowing crowd. At a meeting of the City Council it was resolved that,—

"Impressed with the great calamity sustained by their countrymen in his death, and desirous of expressing their sense of his virtues and his services in the most emphatic manner, they think that justice to his memory requires them to refrain from an attempt at eulogy, which no language can adequately express. They leave, therefore, to others further removed from the times in which he lived, and when his public career shall have borne its full fruits, to portray character and conduct rarely equalled in the world's history. Resolved—That they tender to his afflicted widow their most heartfelt condolence, and beg leave, as citizens of the Republic to share in her grief for a loss alike irreparable to her and to the country."

On the following day there was a solemn procession in Richmond, from the Capitol through the streets of the city, the President, the principal officers of State, the Mayor and council of the city, two regiments of infantry, a battalion of cavalry, and the Richmond Lafayette artillery all joining in it, along with an immense crowd of citizens, ladies and gentlemen, children, soldiers, and servants. The hearse was drawn up in front of the Capitol, and the body removed to the Hall of Representatives, where it lay in state in front of the Speaker's seat, preparatory to being conveyed to Lexington next day. Thousands crowded into the building, many bearing splendid bouquets with which to adorn the coffin, and at night hundreds were turned away, after hours of fruitless efforts, without seeing the face of the departed warrior.

The Rev. Dr. Moore, of Richmond, Virginia, in a sermon on the memory of the much beloved and lamented Stonewall Jackson, narrated the following incident:

"Previous to the first battle of Manasses, when the troops under General Stonewall Jackson had made a forced march, on halting at night they fell on the ground exhausted and faint. The hour arrived for setting the watch for the night. The officer of the day went to the General's tent and said, "General, the men are all wearied, and not one but is asleep. Shall I wake them?" "No," said the noble Jackson, "let them sleep, and I will watch the camp tonight." And all night long he rode around that lonely camp, the lone sentinel for that brave but wery and silent body of Virginia heroes.—And when the glorious morning broke, the soldiers awoke, fresh and ready for action, all unconscious of the noble vigils kept over their slumbers."

'Twas in the dying of the day,
The darkness grew so still,
The drowsy pipe of evening birds
Was hushed upon the hill.
Athwart the shadows of the vale,
Slumbered the men of might—
And one lone sentry paced his rounds,
To watch the camp that night.

A grave and solemn man was he,
With deep and sombre brow;
The dreadful eyes seemed hoarding up
Some unaccomplished vow;
The wistful glance peered o'er the plains,
Beneath the starry light—
And with the murmured name of God,
He watched the camp that night.

The future opened unto him
Its grand and awful scroll;
Manassas and the Valley march
Came heaving o'er his soul—
Richmond and Sharpsburg thundered by
With that tremendous fight,
Which gave him to the angel hosts,
Who watched the camp that night.

We mourn for him who died for us,
With that resistless moan;
While up the valley of the Lord,
He marches to the Throne!
He kept the faith of men and saints,
Sublime, and pure, and bright;
He sleeps and all is well with him,
Who watched the camp that night.

Brothers! the midnight of the Cause
Is shrouded in our fate;
The demon Goths pollute our halls
With fire, and lust, and hate;
Be strong—be valiant—be assured—
Strike home for Heaven and Right!
THE SOUL OF JACKSON STALKS ABROAD,
AND GUARDS THE CAMP AT NIGHT.

THE STAGE AND THE PULPIT.—Fancy the thrilling effect of the Scriptures, if read as Kean reads Shakspeare, or recites Macauley.—And why should we not have it so? Is it right and proper that every book for public reading should have justice done it, except the Bible? and that while every other subject is allowed the advantage of natural impressive delivery, religion (which is the most important subject of all) should be denied it? The monstrous fallacy with which well-meaning but obtuse people have been beguiled or have beguiled themselves, is, that such a recitation would be "theatrical," and that theatrical exhibitions are not becoming in the house of God. To this hollow and ridiculous fallacy may be traced most of the execrable pulpit reading and delivery that rob the Scriptures of half their power, and have often made the dullness of a sermon proverbial.

Set Kean to read the song of Miriam or the fight between David and Goliah, or the story of the Prodigal Son, or of Christ's denunciation of the Scribes and Pharisees, or to recite one of Chalmer's sermons, and you will see the people who had begun to adjust themselves in the corners of their seats for their accustomed snooze, sit up and listen to the very close with eager eye and bated breath. And all this, simply because Kean would do the piece justice—that is, read it naturally, as it claims to be read. On what possible ground, either of common sense or good taste, can objection be taken to the natural delivery of at least the sermon?

If Garrick could set even the grim soldier who was on duty at the corner of the street blubbering like a child; and if Mrs. Siddons could so overpower the eminent tragedian, Young, that he could not refrain from sobbing aloud, though he was himself on the stage acting the villain of the piece at the time—and all this while merely uttering the words of a fictitious character—what overwhelming effects in the way of awaking sinners and pressing home the message of the Gospel might not be introduced by men who are giving utterance to their own character, to the most sublime and soul-stirring truths.—*Glasgow Herald.*

The Boston *Courier* says: "The fact that Andrews, the noted leader of the New York mob, has been quietly removed from Fort Lafayette and taken no one knows where, while other less conspicuous rioters have been tried and punished, is exciting considerable attention, and is believed by many to confirm the statement made some time ago, that he was a special agent sent by the War Department to excite the riot, and draw, if possible, some leading Democrats into complicity with it, in order to ruin them before the people. Failing in this, it is now surmised that he has been quietly released. The Democratic journals of New York cry loudly for his production and trial."

Miss Anna Dickinson is still on the rampage in Pennsylvania.

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TO THE PEOPLE OF THE
State of California, Oregon, and adjacent Territories:

THE SUBSCRIBER ONE OF YOUR EARLIEST citizens of California, and for the most of his time engaged as a Journalist, and particularly of late in a Journal devoted to the chief resources of the Pacific States, respectfully submits the following plan and proposition for the purpose of bringing hither from England, France and Germany the working classes, mechanics artizans, miners, and metallurgists for the purpose of developing the resources of our thinly populated States and Territotories, thereby reducing labor, the establishing of Factories, the occupation of the millions of acres of arrable land now lying dormant, and to work our mines. The benefit accruing to our Government—to the marine conveyances—the merchant—the manufacturer, the mining conveyances and professional community cannot but be beneficial, provided the facilities are offered to such emigrants, and according to the tenor of our laws regarding such. For these purposes the subscriber desires to seek only the necessary or pecuniary aid to take him across the Pacific and Atlantic, so that he may be enabled to lay before the people of Europe a work which he has compiled from authentic sources comprising the mineral wealth of the Pacific States, including partly Mexico, Lower California, British Columbia, &c., together with a synopsis of the climatology, agriculture, arts and manufactures, with interesting statistics of our imports and exports, and population. Also, the organic acts of our State, the local and general laws governing mining, the Preemption Act, and kindred subjects pertaining to the Pacific States. The author reserving for himself the right of translation of this work (which has cost him three years of his time to collect and compile) in the German and French languages.

He contemplates making the tour to the Atlantic States and Europe in February or March 1863, and will equip himself with the mineral materials, fossil remains, &c., and illustrate them by diagrams and discourses throughout the Atlantic States and Europe.

Such a work which your petitioner has in view cannot be published in this State without an extraordinary outlay, nor have we the materials artists, or skill in copperplate or wood engraving. The work will comprise from 400 to 500 pages, to be handsomely illustrated with colored plates, maps, &c., quarto form. The subscriber will add thereto a complete list of all the associations and companies, especially mining companies.

He goes to Europe for the purpose of seeing all the manufacturing places, machines and utensils; also to the leading mining districts and metallurgical establishments, to acquire from the best sources there the best mode of treating our rich minerals, and lay these several important features before our people through the *Mining and Scientific Press*, and the work he hereby offers. But the most important subject in his mission is the inducements he will offer to the Europeans of our immensely rich mining fields and agricultural lands, together with the great advantages offered by a liberal and protective government for industrious citizens.

The Subscriber, therefore, calls upon the citizens in the Pacific States who have the interests of our new States nearest their heart, to aid him in this gr and but laudable undertaking with means. Each subscriber will be furnished with a copy of this work, which is designed to be useful in the counting house, to the professional man and miner. The author desires to state that whatever aid or subscription he may be furnished with by the people of this State he will refund after the publication of the work, or leave the amount to be taken out in books.

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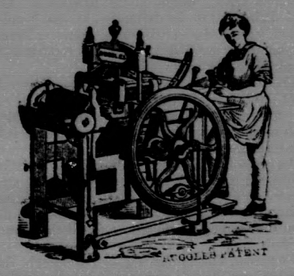

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